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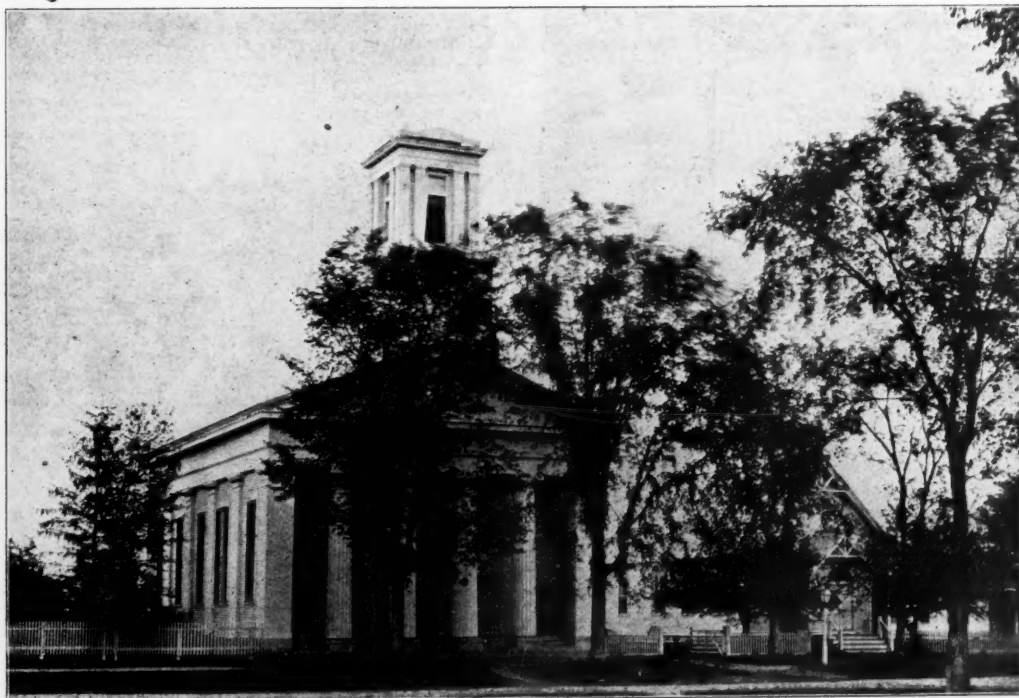
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# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 2 July 1896

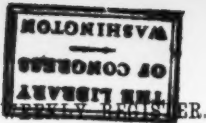


A STREET IN OLD SAYBROOK.



PRESENT EDIFICE OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH IN SAYBROOK, CT.,

Whose 250th Anniversary is celebrated this week.



### Calls.

BURLEIGH, Benjamin W., to Mitchell, S. D., where he has been supplying.  
 BURROUGHS, Chas. H., Prattville, Mich., to Columbus, N. Y. Accepts, to begin work July 1.  
 CRUM, Jno. H., First Ch., Terre Haute, Ind., to Beacon Hill Ch., Cambridge, Mass. Accepts.  
 HAND, Le Roy S., Postville, Io., to Cherry Hill and Saratoga Chs., Omaha, Neb. Accepts.  
 HENSHAW, Gordon E., accepts call to Little Valley, N. Y.  
 JUSTED, Jno. T., Grand Rapids, Mich., to Wyandotte.  
 JENNESS, Geo. O., Hyde Park, Mass., to Charlton. Accepts.  
 MECKER, Henry W., Sultan, Wn., accepts call to Long Beach.  
 NICHOLAS, Geo. D., Union Sem., to Tannersville, N. Y.  
 PACKARD, N. Luther, Home Missionary Evangelist, Charles City, Io., to Buffalo Center. Accepts.  
 POLLARD, Sam'l W., Pilgrim Ch., W. Indianapolis, to Postville, Io. Accepts.  
 POND, Everts W., Yale Sem., to Sheffield, Mass. Accepts, to begin work July 12.  
 POPE, Chas. H., Cambridge, Mass., to First Ch., Charlestown. Accepts, to begin work Sept. 1.  
 SEAYER, Chas. H., Bronson, Mich., to Clarksville and S. Boston.  
 SCUDDER, Wm. H., Norwich, N. Y., to First Ch., Tacoma, Wn. Accepts.  
 STAPLETON, Jno., Harrison, Mich., to Lamont and Conklin. Accepts.  
 TOWNSEND, Lewis A., to Sedgwick St. Chapel, Chicago, Ill. Accepts.

### Ordinations and Installations.

FOX, Frank, to Three Oaks, Mich., June 18. Sermon, Prof. W. R. Chamberlain; other parts, Rev. Messrs. L. A. Townsend, C. De W. Brower, W. E. Brooks, D. D., M. Martin, D. D., and T. R. McRoberts.  
 GREGG, Edw'd A., to Williamsville, Ct., June 18. Sermon, Rev. J. H. Twichell, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. S. H. Howe, D. D., C. A. Dinmore, L. O. Brastow, D. D.  
 GONZALES, Jno. B., to Cedar Rapids, Io., June 24. Sermon, Rev. H. P. Douglas; other parts, Rev. Messrs. A. A. Baker, L. W. Winslow, T. O. Douglass, D. D.  
 LOMBARD, Herbert F., to Cherryfield, Me., June 23. Sermon, Rev. C. A. Beckwith, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. C. D. Crane, C. S. Holton, F. A. Snow, H. F. Harding.  
 MEARS, Chas. L., to Excelsior, Minn., June 23. Sermon, Rev. W. A. Waterman, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. Alex. McGregor, D. N. Beach, D. D., J. H. Morley, T. A. Turner.  
 MILLER, W. S. A., to an evangelist, Hooksett, N. H., June 23. Sermon, Rev. T. E. Clapp, D. D.; other parts by Rev. Messrs. J. G. Tasker, C. N. Smett, D. W. Clark, H. L. Brickett, F. A. Wilson, G. H. Dunlap.  
 PEABODY, Harry E., to asst. pastor Ch. of Redeemer, New Haven, Ct., June 23.  
 STAPLETON, John, to P. Harrison, Mich., June 16. Sermon, Rev. Jos. Sharratt; other parts, Rev. Messrs. S. A. Long, A. L. Griswold and C. S. Delvin.  
 STRAIN, Horace L., to Calaburg, Ill., June 16. Sermon, Prof. H. M. Scott, D. D.; other parts, Rev. Messrs. H. K. Painter, W. S. Pritchard, A. F. Sherill, D. D.  
 WARREN, Edgar L., to Pawcatuck Ch., Westerly, R. I., June 23. Sermon, Dr. J. G. Vose; other parts, Rev. Messrs. Alex. McGregor, S. H. Woodrow and R. H. Wickett.

### Resignations.

ATHERTON, Isaac W., Lemon Grove, Cal.  
 GRAY, Wm. J., Open Door Ch., Minneapolis, Minn., to take effect July 1.  
 MCCLAREN, Jas. H., No. Attleboro Falls, Mass.  
 MILLS, Richard B., Holden and Dedham, Me., to take effect Sept. 1.  
 STANFORD, P. Thomas, Garrison Memorial Ch., Boston, Mass., to take effect Sept. 6.  
 TODD, Wm. E., Broadway Ch., Fall River, Mass.

### Dismissions.

KEENE, Allen A., First Ch., De Pere, Wis., June 23.

### Churches Organized.

NORTH BANGOR, Me., 21 June, 40 members.  
 SUTTON'S BAY, Mich., 23 June.  
 TOLEDO, O., 29 June, 60 members.

### Miscellaneous.

BYINGTON, Ezra H. and wife of Newton, Mass., sailed for Norway last week, to be absent until early in September.  
 DAY, Wm. H., supplies to the First Ch., Los Angeles, Cal., during the vacation of his father, Dr. W. F. Day, D. D.  
 DICKINSON, Geo. R., completes his work at the First Ch., Cedar Rapids, Io., July 1, and removes to Andover, Mass.  
 DELONG, David D., recently of Arkansas City, Kan., will supply in Elvira, O., for three months.  
 VAN CAMP, Albert J., Henton Harbor, Mich., has suffered during the past six weeks from both bones of his left wrist being broken. He is yet unable to use his arm.  
 WHITTAKER, Jno. H., Slatersville, R. I., has just received from his church a handsome oak library desk and Morris chair.  
 WILLIAMS, Samuel, and his wife, Riverton, Neb., on their wedding anniversary were tendered an enthusiastic reception, at which numerous tokens of esteem were given Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

TICKETS to Chicago and return are on sale via the Hoosac Tunnel Route, good going July 3-6, and returning until July 12th inclusive, at one limited fare for the round trip.

DEMOCRATS take heed, the Fitchburg Railroad is the short line to Chicago, and is the only line offering the choice of three routes. Lowest rates Call at 250 Washington Street for particulars.

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The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849

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# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

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Number 27

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**F**AR beyond every anticipation has been the warmth of welcome extended to *The Congregationalist* pilgrims during the three weeks that they have been in England. We were apprised in advance of various preparations that were being made in different cities, but letters from members of the party show that they are almost overwhelmed by the abundance and continuousness of the hospitalities extended to them. An account is given elsewhere of the festivities in Plymouth, where the party landed, and the various functions there seem to have been but the forerunner of similar attentions from mayors and others high in civic positions, from dignitaries of the Church of England, and from leaders and from the rank and file of the Congregational body. The party has been this week in Scrooby and vicinity. The most notable feature of their stay in that region was the laying, on Monday, of the corner stone of the John Robinson Memorial Church at Gainsborough. In this service Hon. T. F. Bayard and a large delegation of English men and women had an important part. If our pilgrims maintain this rapid pace and continue to be the recipients of so much attention, they will hardly look upon their trip as a vacation, though we presume most of them are entirely willing to endure the special strain in order that they may avail themselves of the remarkable opportunities at their disposal.

For sustained interest, punctuality and regularity of attendance, and its quiet but pervasive spiritual tone, the International Sunday School Convention in this city last week need not fear comparison either with preceding gatherings of the same nature or with great religious assemblages of any sort. Much of the success of the four days' meetings was due to the efficient committee of thirty, in whose hands were the preliminary arrangements. Mr. S. B. Capen's judicious and energetic discharge of his onerous duties as presiding officer was another important factor, while the temper of the delegates was so uniformly considerate and Christian that the work of the convention moved forward smoothly and to a

happy outcome. Earnestness and seriousness were written on almost every countenance. The delegates came not for a holiday or for a dress parade, but to learn how to present Christian truth to their pupils more effectively and how to make their own schools centers of larger influence.

The only issue which at all divided the delegates related to the instructions which should be given the Lesson Committee in reference to the selection of passages on temperance. It is understood that the committee would prefer not to be bound down by restrictions that would require it to introduce every quarter a special temperance lesson. Its preference would be to make this subject prominent whenever it appears in the natural progress of a given series of lessons. There was animated debate on the floor of the convention, but finally the instructions given to the committee at St. Louis three years ago were reaffirmed. These require four temperance lessons for every year. It is a difficult task thus enjoined upon the committee, and we should not be surprised if three years hence the action is reversed.

Harvard University conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee last week. Sanders Theater rang with enthusiastic applause as the fact was made known and the degree was conferred, and later, at the banquet, Mr. Washington, in a manly speech, revealed those qualities as a man and orator which have given him the right to a title so honorable. The title of D. D. conferred by Harvard on John H. Vincent, not only testifies to the success he has had as a preacher to Harvard's students during the past two years, but it is a fitting recognition by our oldest university of the service Bishop Vincent rendered to the world when he founded the Chautauqua system of popular instruction and culture. The commendable custom of announcing *why* honorary degrees are conferred is gaining ground in our colleges. In some instances it solves a problem which otherwise would be insoluble, but, on the whole, the degrees this year seem to have been most worthily bestowed.

Dartmouth has abandoned the old method of granting the degree of A. M. in course to graduates of three years' standing, and bestows it now only upon those who have taken a prescribed two years' course of study, one year of which, at least, must be spent at Hanover. At this year's Commencement degrees were conferred on this plan for the first time. Three persons passed the required examinations, which were decidedly rigid. One of the three was Miss Katharine M. Quint, B. A., Wellesley, 1890. The noticeable feature in her case is the fact that she is the first woman ever admitted to any department of Dartmouth. Her application was not successful until after a year's consideration by the trustees.

She was bright enough to appeal to that clause in the charter of the college which allows its privileges to "English youth and others," she arguing that if she were not an "English youth" she came under the category of "others." Her specialties were Greek, and American literature, and her scholarship was pronounced to be of the highest order. We understand that Miss Quint's presence in the institution during the past year, as well as that of a fellow woman student, a niece of Dr. H. A. Hazen, who has not yet completed her course, excited no special attention after the first few days, and that both received the utmost courtesy. It will be observed that the admission of women is simply to the graduate departments of graduates from other colleges without distinction of sex. We learn from Hanover that when Miss Quint came modestly forward in her Wellesley cap and gown to receive her degree from President Tucker the applause was unbounded. It was a happy coincidence that her father's class held its fiftieth anniversary at this Commencement, twelve out of fourteen survivors being present. The class recognized the occasion by adopting Miss Quint as an honorary member.

It seems to us that the action taken last week at the New Haven council and reviewed in our church news columns was wise and careful. There is, however, the further consideration that the advice of a dismissing council is of great importance as certifying to the good standing of the minister and furnishing him with credentials which are of great value to a subsequent installing council. It would, perhaps, have been well to add a vote to the effect that the evidence of good standing which would have been given by a result of council commending him to the churches, and of the certainty that his departure was not caused by anything calculated to throw doubt upon the brother's work, was supplied from other sources and so accepted by the installing council. There have been cases where the absence of a dismissing council has been only too suggestive of the fact that the departing minister could not have obtained any certificate that he deserved the future confidence of the churches.

He had dropped the cares of an engrossing business to run up to his *alma mater* for a taste of the Commencement festivities. Upon his heart as he went rested not only the weight of the daily burden, but a burning resentment against one who had recently done him a wrong. But as he breathed for a day the atmosphere of his old college home a different temper of mind began to steal over him. Was it the quiet beauty of the encircling hills that wrought this change? Was it the merry shouts of the buoyant collegians? Was it the memories of his own undergraduate days, now a quarter of a century distant, the recollec-

tion of the high hopes and the noble ideals with which he, in his time, had gone forth into the great world? Perhaps all these influences had their share in softening the heart of this man. At any rate the first thing he did on returning to his office was to write to the one against whom his feeling had been excited a letter fragrant with charity and forgiveness. He is not sorry now that he snatched a day from business in which to drink again at the fountains which once fed his truest life and which still minister to that which is best in him.

### THE FREEDOM OF A KING.

In the chorus of a recent popular song, America is characterized as "the land where every man's a king." It is a thought familiar enough, presenting in a single word the contrast between the governed masses of Europe and the self-government which is the theory of America, and it is particularly appropriate to the week that culminates in Independence Day. It speaks of dignity, but also of responsibility, and it is upon this latter side that it is time to put the emphasis for those Americans especially who, being free, are kings and priests to God through Jesus Christ.

The king is free, indeed, but he must inevitably be judged by the law of liberty. Freedom can never be like an open ocean upon which the captain steers east or west as the fancy of the moment leads him. It is an open sea, but the captain remembers his responsibility and uses his liberty to bring the ship to her destined port in safety. Christian Americans are kings, but they are self-limited by the appropriate restrictions of a king.

Idleness is not for kings. Civic life is a part of work for God. Social obligations are a part of duty which we owe to Christ. He who, on the side of social and political action, evades responsibility, has abdicated a primary and essential part of his royalty. It is this evasion, indeed, which makes the problems of our political life so hard to solve. The real trouble is above and not below, and the word of the prophet is fulfilled in our States and cities every day: "Thine own wickedness shall correct thee and thy backslidings shall reprove thee. Know, therefore, and see, that it is an evil thing and a bitter that thou hast forsaken the Lord thy God, and that my fear is not in thee, saith the Lord of Hosts."

Nor can a king afford to strike hands with evil. He is not free to be a partner in the gains of sin. Wages of iniquity defile his soul. Many a man in the interests of business and political advancement has forfeited his freedom. He dare not speak his mind or follow his convictions. He is in league with evil, and he knows that evil men will rise up and laugh at him if he professes love of good. He has committed sin and is become the slave of sin, and nothing can make a free man of him but confession and repentance. He is like King Charles II. of England, who did not dare to move a hand in European politics because he was subsidized by France.

Another limitation self-imposed upon the freedom of a king is that of purpose. True lives move ever toward a chosen end. He who drifts becomes a slave of the current. "He that wavereth is like a wave of the sea, driven of the wind and tossed." For the Christian the true end of life can only be the purpose of his Lord. To witness

God to men, to serve his fellows, to live in that communion with the Father which makes the world a place of happiness as well as prayer, to finish the work, whatever it may be, which he has given us to do, these are the purposes of the kingly life. In activity, in righteousness, in service, and in these alone, the king is free.

### COLORADO'S APPEAL AND CLAIM.

We urge our readers not to pass by with a hasty or perfunctory reading the statement on page 24 of this issue regarding Colorado College. When men personally known to many of us and highly prized both for their intellectual worth and their sterling manhood are straining every nerve to reach an important goal, the least we can do is to give respectful attention to their plea. William F. Slocum, Jr., would grace the presidential chair of any institution in the land, and associated with him in the staff of teachers are men and women who represent all that is best in Eastern rearing and culture and in general equipment for their special duties. From personal inspection of the college we can bear witness to its indispensable value as respects the State, the denomination and the dominance of Christianity in the Rocky Mountain belt. The map which we present this week shows over what a vast field it, and it alone, of Congregational colleges sends forth its streams of influence.

The college is today passing through an intense moment in its history. Other institutions which are struggling to build up endowments have important tasks before them, but for Colorado College the present holds the issues literally of life or death. It is not a question of the securing of funds with which to carry on an enlarged work; it is the question whether the work already begun shall go on as it is or whether it shall stop.

Colorado has won a place in the first rank of institutions of higher learning in the West; its former students are carrying off honors in the graduate and undergraduate departments of our best universities. Shall it continue to advance, and more and more take possession of the place which is open to it, or shall its teaching force be cut down? Shall its progress be abruptly turned into decadence? Shall it sink to a place among second-grade colleges and see other institutions take possession of its rightful field?

It is often said that Colorado is wealthy enough to support its own institutions. But it must be remembered that only a very small part of the wealth of the Rocky Mountains is in the hands of Christian people, that in Colorado Christian philanthropic capitalists are few and far between, that not many of its wealthy men have as yet learned the joy of giving. The college has a right to appeal to Eastern benevolence. It is every year receiving the sons and daughters of Eastern parents and sending them back to their homes strengthened in body, mind and spirit. It is doing a work for them that cannot be done elsewhere in the land. If, again, it be argued from the Eastern standpoint that the State by its espousal of political and financial heresies forfeits its claim to outside benevolence, the reply is that there is all the more need of an institution that will counteract dangerous tendencies by standing for those safe and lofty principles which alone can save a State or a nation.

The East must be patient and generous a little longer. Nothing can aid more rapidly in the conversion of Colorado's wealthy men into Christian philanthropists than the work of such an institution as Colorado College. Dr. Pearsons has done his part toward making its future glorious. Are there not many who will be glad to have a share in the splendid undertaking?

### COLLEGE HOPES AND WORLD EXPERIENCES.

The college processes of training and instruction are at an end, the farewells have been spoken, the years of quiet study and gay experience are closed and the life of the world opens for the graduates. Are the ideals which have been formed by classroom and campus to be confirmed or overturned in the struggles and trials that await these thousands of young men and women, whose diplomas are but a few days old and whose hopes of success are as yet unproved?

It is wise to remember that the tests of ability in college life are not final or complete. Those who have won honors in the classroom and are conspicuous in the social and scholarly awards of the Commencement week sometimes fall rapidly behind in the harder competition of the open world, and those of whom their teachers and their classmates never thought as leaders forge rapidly ahead in new conditions. It is no time, therefore, for relaxed effort or for discouragement. Life's first skirmish is over, but the real battle is already on, and he will count for most who presses toward the front with well-considered use of every weapon at command. College honors count for little in the battle of life. College failures, on the other hand, need not hamper one. Even sins and follies of the undergraduate days may be atoned for by earnest striving. It is a time for courage and endeavor.

But courage must be linked with faith to be ready for its best attainment. If we smile at the rose-tinted glasses through which the new alumnus or alumna views the world, we ought to grieve when there comes out of college halls a man or woman with a soul gray-tinged with pessimistic doubt. Youth should be dowered with courage, cheered by faith and glorified by hope. If there are disappointments, disillusion, lines about the brow and eyes, gray hairs to be encountered and experienced in the passing years—these are but a little price to pay for the power of an established character. Whether our young men and maidens shall fill a large place in the world's eye matters little. Few are prominent in the attention of any one generation, but the victory that overcomes, and in overcoming helps the world, is within the reach of all.

### AMERICANISM TRIUMPHANT IN CANADA.

For eighteen years the Conservative party has dominated the affairs of the Dominion of Canada, and the record of its career is not one that can lead a Tory partisan, a Canadian citizen or a denizen of the British Empire to indulge in much boasting. Neither the people, the industries, the commerce, the literature nor the morals of the people have prospered as they should have done, and the Dominion today is debt-ridden, hampered in its development and corrupt

in its politics because of the statecraft of Sir John McDonald and his successors. Last week, however, the people arose in their might, and in a contest unrivaled in the Dominion's history for its vigor and bitterness transformed the Dominion Parliament from one with a large Conservative majority into one that will have a Liberal majority of not far from twenty-two over both the Conservative and Independent members. Quebec, that sent thirty Conservatives in 1891, elects only fifteen this year; Nova Scotia, that sent sixteen Conservatives in 1891, elects only nine this year; and Ontario now sends seven Independents to fill seats occupied by Conservatives in the last Parliament. This overwhelming defeat of Sir Charles Tupper and his allies among the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church will place in power as premier the eminent citizen of Quebec, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, who, since the retirement of Hon. Edward Blake, has been the acknowledged leader of the Liberal party. Mr. Laurier is a Roman Catholic, but one who does his own thinking on political questions and refuses to be dictated to by the hierarchy. He believes in a tariff for Canada such as is necessary to procure adequate revenue, but he does not believe in protection for protection's sake, and his advent to power with a strong working majority is generally conceded to herald the dawning of a day of freer trade between the United States and Canada, and one of far more amicable relations between the two governments. In England it is interpreted as meaning this, and also as putting an end, for a time, at least, to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme for closer trade relations between Great Britain and Canada.

The vote in the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Ontario, is not so much responsible for the result as might have been expected. It is due, rather, to an overturning, of which that in the Province of Quebec is typical, where the Roman Catholic electors deliberately scorned the mandement of the Roman Catholic priests, refused to vote for Conservative candidates pledged to grant remedial legislation in Manitoba, and voted for one of their own race who had frankly said throughout the campaign that he denied the authority of the bishops to determine political questions, and that if made premier he would use straightforward argument and conciliation rather than subterfuge, force and threats in dealing with the vexed Manitoba school problem. That so many of the Roman Catholic electors placed political convictions above religious prejudice and deliberately disobeyed their priests is an omen of better days in Canada, too often in the past the arena where sectarian feuds have been fought out at the polls, and the people made the pawns with which the ecclesiastics have won games of profit to themselves. So many French Canadians have come in touch with our New England life, either through visits, labor in our factories or reading our newspapers, that they have come to have a sense of independence that their fathers knew nothing of, and the fruits of this contact with our political institutions and distinctive atmosphere are beginning to ripen and be plucked.

Mr. Puddefoot, in a letter to the *New York Tribune*, tells of his experiences among Western advocates of free silver, and concludes his letter with the following characteristic observation:

While it would be impossible to train the great majority of men into able financiers, it

ought to be an easy matter to show them that when the ownership of silver can take less than \$10 worth of that metal to the mint and bring away \$18 in coin, the people who do not own the silver must make good the difference; and that to put on the coins "In God we trust" for the balance is tempting Providence, and will most surely lead to disappointment.

### THE DUTY AND USES OF REST.

Most of us look upon rest, especially in the vacation which we are apt to take at this season of the year, as a reward or recompense, and in a sense this is correct. It often is spoken of also as a duty, but not always, probably, with a complete appreciation of it as such. To take a rest is regarded as a duty but the employment of it is considered less from the point of view of duty, and sometimes we are tempted to act as if our vacation were from obligations as really as from labors.

It is indeed a duty to rest when weary. The position of those—and there are such—who insist that work should be incessant because God forbids idleness may be due to conscientiousness, but it is mistaken, not to add morbid. Most of us, however, probably are more open to a different temptation. All should understand that rest is not only wise but is even necessary to one who leads a busy life, and that sheer idleness, when it has been honestly earned and is not too greatly prolonged or mispent in any way, possesses large recuperative and helpful power. It is true that a change of work is refreshing, but the teacher, the minister, the banker, the mechanic, or the housewife who is content to merely eat, sleep, breathe and be amused during vacation probably resumes the accustomed tasks with the best power of future usefulness. Yet each must decide for himself.

No time of rest is spent to best advantage, however, which is not made to serve the highest part of our nature. If we are not studying books we can observe men and women and learn from them. If we cease temporarily from making money we may find in our leisure a superior opportunity for making character, for exerting a Christian influence, for learning how unaccustomed temptations assail and are to be conquered, and how forms of virtue hitherto uncalled for specially are to be appreciated and cultivated. And he who fails in vacation to set apart some time more than is usual with him for meditation and prayer and communion with Christ fails of one of its sweetest and most rewarding privileges.

Moreover, if you are one of those whom toil presses hard and for whom there is no respite, take courage. Find your rest and refreshment in renewed study of your blessings, and be sure that Christ will not forget you, but will impart to you his comfort and his peace.

### CURRENT HISTORY.

#### The Future Destiny of the United States.

Poets and students of history seem to be uniting in holding up before the British and the American peoples the duty they owe to each other in order that they may perform their nobler duty to mankind. Thus Prof. George B. Adams of Yale, in the *July Atlantic*, shows why the United States must assume, with Great Britain, far wider and more world embracing responsibilities concerning foreign affairs than our fathers ever dreamed of our assuming, and

in the *July Century* T. B. Aldrich, the poet that Harvard has just honored by giving the degree of Master of Arts, says:

Restless the Northern Bear amid his snows  
Crouched by the Neva; menacing is France,  
That sees the shadow of the Ullan's lance  
On her clift borders; struggling in the throes  
Of wanton war lies Spain, and deathward goes.  
And thou, O England, how the time's mischance  
Hath fettered thee, that with averted glance  
Thou standest, marble to Armenia's woes!  
If 'twas thy haughty Daughter of the West  
That stayed thy hand, a word had driven away  
Her sudden ire, and brought her to thy breast!  
Thy blood makes quick her pulses, and some day,  
Not now, yet some day, at thy soft behest  
She at thy side shall hold the world at bay.

#### A Deplorable Leakage.

The recent deaths of ex-Secretary of the Treasury Bristow and Hon. Lyman Trumbull call attention to the fact that they were eminent representatives of a class of men once prominent in public life, but who left it because unappreciated and undeservedly thrust out. Ex-Senator Trumbull, for instance, was a descendant of the Trumbulls of Connecticut and the Mathers of Massachusetts, a judge on the Illinois Supreme Bench for six years, a United States senator from 1855 to 1866, doing more, it is said by competent authorities, to shape the legislation of the country during the war and reconstruction period than any other man, and yet because he followed the dictates of his conscience, saw clearer than many of his associates and voted for the acquittal of President Andrew Johnson, he was termed a traitor to his party, and so ostracized that he left it and public life as well, never, however, losing the respect of his neighbors and professional associates, who realized his rare mental and moral power.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Bristow, after the Independent Republicans had failed to win for him—and the principles he represented—a victory in the Republican National Convention of 1876, also ceased to serve the public, and like ex-Senator Trumbull retired to the practice of a profession which proved lucrative. Somehow our American system of representation should be altered so as to make it possible for men of such character and ability to find constituents who would support them in independent thought and action. It is interesting to note that Mr. Trumbull in his later days was as indifferent to opprobrium, and as faithful to what he believed to be right as he was when in the Senate. Hence he placed his talents at the disposal of Mr. Debs, and argued in his behalf against the decrees of Federal Courts.

#### Domestic Politics.

Mr. McKinley, in speeches made to delegations of Republicans visiting him at his home in Canton, has emphasized that plank in the Republican platform which reaffirms devotion to protection, but he also has not failed to remark that he believes in a dollar "good for a dollar not only at home but in every mart and market place in the world." The large gathering of Ohio women last week in Canton to pay their respects to Mr. McKinley, his mother and his wife, was notable for the declaration by the spokeswoman that those whom she represented had no fear "that under the coming administration hearth fires would burn dimmer or counting-rooms be closed," and that, should Mr. McKinley be called to preside over the destinies of the nation, there would be a man at the helm "of character so pure and a reputation so untarnished" that any mother might feel proud to have her son imitating his example. Mr. Hanna, who is to be the chairman of the Republican campaign committee, has selected some of those

who are to be his chief assistants, and outlined a course of action which promises to introduce some novel features into the campaign. Whether the committee's headquarters will be transferred from New York to the Interior, in which section it is conceded by all that the battle is to be waged most fiercely, has not been settled yet. The anti-Platt Republicans of New York State are preparing to create a machine which will surpass that of Mr. Platt in effectiveness and win, if possible, from Mr. Hanna and Mr. McKinley the recognition of the Administration should Mr. McKinley be elected.

Of the Democratic State conventions held last week Wisconsin's was the only one which indorsed the gold standard and the Administration. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, North Carolina and Georgia send delegates instructed to support the free coinage of silver, and Texas sends rival delegations of which the free silver faction is sure to be recognized. The Democrats of New York State, led by Mr. William C. Whitney and Senator Hill, brought forth a platform favoring international bimetalism, but insisting upon the maintenance of the gold standard by the United States until the co-operation of other nations can be secured. Calculated by its framers to furnish the *via media* along which all Democrats may walk to certain victory, its reception by the two wings of the Democracy has demonstrated conclusively that the day of compromise has passed. The virulence of the attacks upon Mr. Cleveland by some of the speakers at the Illinois, Indiana and Ohio conventions indicates how far apart the Administration and the rank and file of the party in the West are, and these attacks, together with the declarations of the platforms of those States favoring policies that hitherto have been indorsed only by Populists, would seem to make it certain that conservative, gold standard Democrats of the East, and the men in the South and West like Senator Tillman of South Carolina and Governor Altgeld of Illinois cannot abide together much longer in the same party.

Estimates of the comparative strength of gold and silver in the approaching convention in Chicago vary somewhat, but it seems now as if the relative strength of the two factions at the beginning of the convention would be not far from 586 for silver and 342 for gold, a majority in favor of silver large enough, if the present temper of the leaders of that faction holds, to formulate a free silver plank in the platform if not to name a candidate in sympathy with the platform. Mr. Whitney, in an interview as late as the 27th, practically conceded that the gold standard minority had no chance of preventing a declaration in favor of free silver. Senator Gorman of Maryland, who is astute if nothing else, will not attend the convention, conceding that it is useless for the East to attempt to shape the platform or name the candidate. Strong delegations of Democrats from Massachusetts, New York, Illinois and Maryland and the commercial centers of the South will go to Chicago intent upon saving the party from what they believe to be disruption and overwhelming defeat and they will carry with them the petitions of eminent men who, either for many years or during recent years, have been identified with the party and contributors to its treasury. An impressive document, put forth by the German American League, pledging its support to the party

favoring the gold standard, will also await the party leaders at Chicago and indicate to them how the Germans of the country will vote. The Administration, of course, is throwing all of its influence in favor of a declaration against free silver, but it labors under the disadvantage of knowing that the more it does to make known its desires the more fuel it adds to the fires of hatred which consume the souls of demagogues like Mr. Tillman and Mr. Altgeld and their rampant followers.

#### The British Ministry's Ups and Downs.

The withdrawal of the Education Bill must be most humiliating to Mr. Balfour, and plague those adherents of the Roman Catholic and Anglican folds who hoped that the government with its tremendous majority could ram the bill through Parliament, and thus redeem the pledges made when the appeal was last made to the electors. But dissensions within the ranks of the majority, the cross fire of hostile amendments which came from Conservatives and Liberal Unionists as well as Liberals, proved too much for Sir John Gorst, who introduced the bill, and Mr. Balfour, the responsible leader in the Commons, and rather than face prolonged and destructive debate and an adverse vote, the bill was withdrawn soon after debate began in the committee stage. We can imagine the delight of such men as Dr. John Clifford and Dr. Guinness Rogers, who opposed it because it threatened to revolutionize the educational system of England and intensify the sectarian animosities all too intense there now. A call to arms already had gone forth, summoning the Dissenters of England to grapple with the forces of ecclesiasticism, and it needed but the enactment of the Gorst Education Bill to have stirred up such a blaze of feeling in England as it has not seen in many a day. Now, however, the enemy has retired to realign its forces, and a reaction is setting in, in and out of Parliament, which may topple over the ministry on any one of several of the many items which still burden its parliamentary program.

The arrest by Venezuelan officials of a surveyor employed by British Guiana in surveying on territory which is in dispute between the two Powers threatened for a time last week to inflame the passions of the British public and lead to acts which might have complicated or undone all negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, but the British Foreign Office, fortunately, ignored the clamor of the more belligerent of the British journals, referred the matter to the United States for its friendly offices, and the latter in turn so impressed upon Venezuela the necessity of acting wisely and pacifically that the surveyor was released and all chance for misunderstanding was removed. If this amicable settlement is typical of the temper and method that are to rule in the future, it must be conceded that a marked change for the better has come since last December, when Lord Salisbury and Mr. Olney were indulging in their bluffing and boasting.

#### The Future of South Africa.

Southerners will find considerable satisfaction in Hon. James Bryce's statements in the *July Century*, concerning the relations between the whites and blacks of South Africa. All of the latter, he says, whether educated or savage, Christian or heathen, African or Indian, are treated by the whites as divided from themselves by a

wide and impassable gulf. This situation Mr. Bryce attributes to the old feeling of contempt for slaves inherited and held by a generation of whites that has never known slavery as an actual system, partly to physical aversion, and partly to an incompatibility of character and temper. But it will be noted that Mr. Bryce finds this hostile attitude just where we find it most pronounced in this country, viz., strongest in those "rude and uncultivated whites who plume themselves all the more upon their color because they have little else to plume themselves upon." He predicts that, speaking broadly, South Africa will always be a black man's country, and that the future peace and prosperity of the land will largely depend upon "the wisdom and temper with which the higher race treats the backward one, and leads it onward and upward."

If Great Britain has made an arrangement with Portugal, as is reported, by which British troops may land on Portuguese soil and march through to Matabeleland, then an important strategic move against all of Britain's enemies, including the Transvaal, has been effected. President Kruger's recent demand that Sir Cecil Rhodes be prosecuted by the British Government has at least had this effect, viz., to force Mr. Chamberlain to compel the directors of the British South Africa Company to accept the resignations of Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Alfred Beit. Of course this is only a nominal victory for the cause of decency and honor, for Mr. Rhodes will have quite as much to say in the future as in the past about the company's affairs, but even a nominal victory is well for Britain's honor.

#### Turkey Passes Description.

Turks and Armenians have fought again at Van, and the estimates of the number of Armenians killed ranges from 400 to 1,500. The charges against Rev. George R. Knapp, which Turkey has at last been forced to declare, are such as make all who know him smile in derision. The governor of Bitlis says Mr. Knapp gave the signal for an assault by Moslems upon the Armenians; that he paid men to murder an Armenian (he must mean a Turk); and that he aided in carrying off a Moslem girl. Mr. Knapp's family are now with him in Constantinople, where he is eagerly awaiting the opportunity to disprove these trumped up charges. Miss Barton reports that her assistants have done most remarkable work in suppressing epidemics of contagious diseases in towns where their aid was most needed; that the Turk is aiding in every way the humane efforts of herself and helpers; and that large sums should be forthcoming promptly if the work which needs to be done in succoring the needy and reestablishing industries and agriculture is to be accomplished. The situation in Crete has not changed much. Possibly the appointment of a governor of the Greek faith, Georgi Pacha Bereovitch, Prince of Samos, may alleviate the situation somewhat. Mr. Gladstone continues to free his mind respecting the Turk and the complicity of Great Britain, for in writing to the *London Chronicle* he said last week:

Nobody uses language half strong enough against the sultan and his agents. To describe their guilt is beyond all bounds, and the language ought to go beyond all bounds. My choice is between far out-Heroding everybody and absolute silence, for my language abstractedly might plausibly be ascribed to temper, whereas it would be perfectly cold-blooded. I am silent only for fear of doing

harm. The European mind wants plausible excuses to cover its disgrace. I do not wish to furnish them.

#### NOTES.

Hawaii has just adopted an income tax.

A cave-in and explosion in a Pittston, Pa., coal mine last Sunday morning buried nearly 100 miners.

Eighteen thousand people lined the banks of the Hudson near Poughkeepsie, June 26, and witnessed a splendid rowing contest between the crews of Cornell, Harvard, Pennsylvania and Columbia Universities, the Cornell crew winning and establishing a new record.

The Greater New York Commission met last week, defeated the plan of the Brooklyn members to commit the commission to indorsement of the non-centralized, borough system of administration and assigned to certain individuals the prosecution of necessary, detailed inquiries at home and abroad concerning methods of municipal government. Both ex-Judge Dillon and President Low of Columbia University are planning to spend the summer in Europe in quest of information, which will, in turn, become the property of the commission.

#### IN BRIEF.

It is seldom that even in this, the oldest, part of the country a church arrives at the advanced age of 250 years. The celebration, therefore, this week of its quarter-millennial by the church in Saybrook arouses, naturally, more than a local interest. There are additional reasons for marking the occasion in view of the relation of this church to Yale College and to that honored symbol of our faith known as the Saybrook Platform. A son of that town, himself a descendant of its founders and today an honored Congregational pastor, contributes to this issue a pleasing sketch of the circumstances out of which this church grew. The pictures on our cover page reveal a typical New England structure and a street like many another which can be found up and down our New England country. The entire sisterhood of Congregational churches extends its greeting to the Saybrook church which is passing through such an eventful week. The lesson of the important place which rural churches held and continue to hold in the life of the community ought to be impressed upon us all afresh, particularly at this season, when so many dwellers in cities are returning to the country.

Boston provides baby carriages for visitors to Franklin Park who need them. Civic maternalism!

What is a debt upon a missionary society? "An incubus upon faith, a strait-jacket upon love and a chain upon the pinions of hope," says *The Christian Advocate*.

It is not Dartmouth alone which has been invaded by the daughters this year for the first time. Among the diplomas granted at Yale in the graduate departments eight were to women.

The dimensions of Sunday pleasure seeking traffic may be suggested by the statement, semi-official, that the surface railroads of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 21, collected fares from 525,000 passengers.

Just as the phonograph and kinetoscope have been used by the vicious to tempt and degrade those who float up and down the streets of our great cities, so the bicycle is becoming the obedient, unmoral ally of the criminal in fleeing from the scene of his misdeeds.

President Adams of the University of Wisconsin, when he came last week to give the secret of President Angell's marked success at the University of Michigan, found it largely in the fact that first-class men and up-to-date apparatus had been considered by him more

important than elegant piles of brick and stone.

There were 378 Unitarian churches in Great Britain in 1888; there are only 354 now. Scotland had seven Unitarian churches in 1850, and it has eight now. And yet Unitarians across the water, when they get together, just as their brethren here do, felicitate themselves that they are a church that is satisfying the public need as no other church can.

The king of France marched his army up a hill and then down again. Dr. Lunn flung himself out of the Wesleyan fold, and Bishop Vincent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, happening to be in Europe at the time, welcomed Dr. Lunn into the Methodist Episcopal fold. Now Dr. Lunn has resigned from the Methodist Episcopal Church and returned to his first love.

A collision at midnight so jostled two Irishmen occupying a section of a railway car that when they emerged in deshabille Pat said, "Mike, are you hurt?" "No," said Mike, who had entered his trousers so that they were in an abnormal relative position, "I am not hurt, Pat, but I am fatally twisted." The same remark might be applied to the condition of the Democratic party today.

The call of Rev. F. W. Baldwin, D. D., of East Orange, N. J., to the chair of history and economics just established at Bates College is another evidence that the partition between Free Baptists and Congregationalists is decidedly thin. If his own church permits him to accept this summons of his *alma mater*, his influence we are sure will promote still further friendly relations between the denominations.

After repeated efforts to induce the General Assembly and the presbyteries to take up the subject of vacant churches and ministerial supply for the whole Presbyterian Church, a bureau intended to serve as an intermediary between churches and ministers has been established by the enterprise of the *Presbyterian Journal* of Philadelphia on the business basis of fees for information and presentation of name and credentials. This is quite an enlargement of the scope of the denominational newspaper.

At this season we always have occasion to notice what the sons and daughters of ministers are doing in the field of scholarship. The oldest son of Rev. G. M. Boynton, D. D., secretary of the C. S. S. and P. S., has just won the Rotch architectural scholarship given by the architects of Boston and insuring him two years of travel and study abroad. It is a much coveted honor and one which is not obtained without arduous and persistent effort. A son of Rev. Dr. E. A. Reed of Holyoke has been awarded the Douglass scholarship at Yale, which secures for him a term of study abroad, his specialty being English literature. In the long run we are ready to match ministers' children against the descendants of any other class of professional or business men.

Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., has taken his European trip earlier than usual this year in order to comply with the request of Mansfield College that he lecture there before the academic year came to its close. He was on the ground only a fortnight, but was hard at work all the time preaching, lecturing and holding conferences with the students. In what high esteem the pastor of the Old South Church is held in Oxford this new demand for his services shows. He comes back more thoroughly convinced than ever of the great work which Dr. Fairbairn and his associates are doing at Mansfield College. He finds, too, a growing respect for the institution among leaders of the Establishment. It could hardly be otherwise, unless brilliancy and thoroughness of intellectual equipment counted for nothing in their eyes.

#### STAFF CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM NEW YORK.

##### The People's Lectures.

For eight years the Board of Education's course of free lectures to the people has been growing in favor, and most deservedly so. The subjects have been wisely chosen so as to attract by their variety and to impart thorough instruction on matters of practical usefulness. History (American specially), social science, health, literature, art, travel, politics are among the themes discoursed upon by experts in the several studies, men qualified not only by familiarity each with his subject, but by the rare gift so to set his knowledge forth as to hold the attention and meet the wants of the hearers. Thirty different places for the lectures in as many sections of the city were opened this year, nearly twice as many as last year; over 1,000 lectures were given, a large majority of them illustrated by stereopticon or experiments; nearly 393,000 people, mostly adults and many of them women, were listeners to the course, running from the last of October to the first of April. The cost has been small, the schoolhouses, Cooper Union, the Natural History Museum, Hebrew Institute and other similar places being freely utilized for the purpose. The rapid growth of interest warrants the planning for still greater enlargement next autumn.

##### Their Bodies Cared for, Also.

Nor are the physical wants of "the people" left uncared for. The "summer corps" of fifty physicians has been already appointed—three fifths of them having had previous experience of the work—to care for the poor sick in the city's more crowded tenements at the public charge. These have a semi-police authority, empowering them to compel the self neglecting, mostly foreign, herds to so far comply with the health laws as not to needlessly endanger the lives of their neighbors. The new interest in securing more breathing spaces for the poorer classes has at length succeeded in opening a park really worth having—an entire square—at Corlear's Hook on the East Side, to which the crowds can resort for fresh air from the river, and where evening concerts are to be given weekly at the city's cost. Another (smaller) park is slowly being made ready at Mulberry Bend, the old Five Points neighborhood. A new impulse has been given to the Health Board's movement for demolishing many of the filthy, unsafe, contagion breeding rear tenements with which the greed of landlords has covered the few feet where else the thronging tenement house children might catch a breath of air—such as it is. Then, too, the public floating baths in both rivers, fifteen of them, are now getting into place for the summer. In these structures last season 3,100,000 baths were enjoyed, free of cost, by men and boys, and 1,800,000 by women and girls.

##### Commencement Time.

Columbia and New York Universities, the City College, normal schools and all the higher schools and institutes of the metropolitan district are pouring out an unusual number of graduates this season, and, if reports are true, of an unusually high grade of scholarship. Five young women received their diplomas from the medical college and hospital for women, making them full fledged M. D's. Not the most showy, but among the most important and useful.

classes of graduates are those from the city and Brooklyn training schools. These are yearly sending out classes of both boys and girls, well trained not only in the manual branches of many useful trades, but in the science and book learning pertaining thereto. The exhibitions closing the year's courses have shown work by the pupils of which the most expert mechanic might be proud. Let this work go on and grow as it should, and a powerful blow—it may be made a deathblow—is struck at that worse than Russian despotism which forbids “a free and independent American citizen” to teach his son the honest, useful industry by which the father has thrived, and the practice of which enters so largely into the basis of our country's prosperity and freedom. Our public schools close with June. That their work is not yet done has been shown by a fearful panic last week—not in Central Africa, but in one of our East Side school playgrounds—caused by an alleged appearance of the devil among them, bent on taking them with him to the nether world. Only prompt and effective action of the teachers and the police prevented serious injuries if not loss of life.

#### Personals.

Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Abbott, with a son and daughter, sailed for England on the *Monarch*, June 27. The doctor is to attend the Evangelical Alliance jubilee meetings in London, as are the president, Mr. William E. Dodge, Drs. John Hall and G. U. Wenner of this city, with many other delegates, and Dr. Josiah Strong, the secretary, who sailed a week ago. The True Unity of the Church is to be their theme.

Dr. George F. Pentecost of London will supply Dr. Hall's pulpit during a part of his vacation. Dr. A. T. Pierson will again render like service for the Fourth Avenue Church (Dr. Davies's, formerly Dr. Howard Crosby's). Dr. Virgin will spend his summer, as usual, in Chelmsford, his pulpit to be supplied by Drs. Jubb of Fall River and H. A. Stimson.

Among recent preachers in the Broadway Tabernacle pulpit have been Drs. Burnham of St. Louis, Andrews of Union College, Griffis of Ithaca, Genung of Amherst, Phillips of Rutland, Thomas of Brookline and Boynton of Detroit.

#### A Christian's Death.

The murder of Mr. George H. Wyckoff, president of the Bank of New Amsterdam, has excited such unusual interest among business men here and, indeed, with all classes as to encourage the hope that the sacrifice of this noble life may leave behind a profitable lesson. Suddenly surprised at his desk by a demand for money, a loaded pistol meanwhile pointed at his breast, he did his best to disarm the wretch and protect the property in his charge, but in a moment he was fatally wounded and his assailant had turned the weapon with like result against his own life. As the ambulance was bearing both of these dying men to the hospital, the victim turned to his murderer with these Christlike words: “Why did you do this? I never injured you. May God forgive you as I do.” And when the surgeons came to see what could be done to save this precious life, a like Christian spirit was shown in his request: “Do me this favor. He is a younger man than I and has the better chance. Treat him first.” It was not given to surgical skill to save either life, but what a legacy have his stricken widow and children, the

Montclair church (Dr. Bradford's) and his fellow-guests in “The Chelsea” apartment house, his winter home, where this quiet, consistent Christian was warmly esteemed, in the lifelong memory of this lovely Christian departure from earth to meet his Lord, who, by wicked hands, was crucified and slain.

HUNTINGTON.

#### FROM THE INTERIOR.

##### President Angell's Anniversary.

Chicago is as much interested as any city in the land in the honors paid the president of the University of Michigan. Here he has always been a welcome visitor, and with his addresses has always done good service for the cause he has been invited to help forward. It is a great blessing when a university like that at Ann Arbor can be under the direction of a man like President Angell for a quarter of a century. Nor is the advantage wholly on the side of the institution. The man has an opportunity to carry out his plans, to test his theories, to put himself into successive classes of students, and thus create a constituency for himself outside of college authorities on which he can rely with the certainty that he will neither be misunderstood nor misrepresented by it. It is not surprising that the exercises this week at Ann Arbor were so largely occupied with reminiscences of the service which President Angell has rendered the university, or that distinguished educators from all over the country should have had part in them. The Chicago graduates of the institution and their friends unite in the good wishes which others have been permitted to express for the president, and, thoroughly appreciating the rare ability he has shown as head of the university, trust that for many years yet he may be found in the position he now fills. The total number of candidates for degrees in all the departments of the university this year was 745.

##### Picnics.

In this era of picnics almost every church here has an interest. Last Saturday the Sunday school of the First Church went to Lake Bluff, the spot which our Methodist brethren have rendered so charming, and on Saturday of the present week, that is today, the school of the Union Park Church is enjoying the cool breezes, pleasant paths and attractive beaches of this famous resort. But picnics mean less to some children than to others. Tuesday a long train of cars filled with the children of the poor went out into the country for a day under the care of the Salvation Army. There was no discounting the happiness of the young urchins. They were, in fact, too happy for the mental peace of those who had them in charge, for when it was time to return to the city a good many of the children could not be found. It was afterwards discovered that in the fondness they that day developed for the country they had decided to hide away in the bushes and in the grass till the train should leave. Then they would in some way secure supper, pass the night under the stars and in the morning begin their lives as farmers. The anxiety of Salvation Army captains was not abated till by good luck they succeeded in getting all the children of their charge on the train and landing them safely in Chicago, thankful that they were only an hour late in reaching their homes. Thursday another great picnic of waifs and their friends was held in

Washington Park under the auspices of the Volunteers, General Fielding in command. This picnic has for many years been managed by Mr. Daniels of the Waifs' Mission. The mayor issued a proclamation calling upon citizens for contributions to make the day a pleasant one, and stating the conditions under which the picnic was to be held. It need hardly be added that the enjoyment of the thousands who took part in it cannot be described. The Illinois Central, as usual, transported the children free of expense.

##### Suits for Blacklisting.

Between thirty and forty suits have been brought against the railroads entering Chicago for preventing men from obtaining work on account of the part they took in the strike of 1894. It is said that there are as many as 500 names on the list. Some of the roads claim that they have only refused to employ such of their own men as were engaged in the strike, and that they have done nothing to prevent their employment elsewhere, although it is not generally denied that they have refused to commend men who left them at the command of Mr. Debs. The suits bid fair to attract a great deal of attention, for the question to be settled is whether railway managers are obliged to give clearance papers or recommendations to men whom they will not themselves employ, or for whom they have no work, when they know that these men not only refused to work during the riots of 1894, but actually helped destroy railroad property. There seems to be little doubt that there was and is some sort of an understanding between the railway managers, and that many men once in good standing are now recognized as persons to whom work is not to be given. Damages are laid at \$50,000.

##### Nominees for Governor.

If many Republicans regret very deeply the nomination of a man with a record like that of John R. Tanner as their standard bearer, a still greater number of Democrats regret the renomination at the convention just held at Peoria of Governor Altgeld. Whatever be the record of Mr. Tanner, it is not so bad as that of the man now in power. Mr. Tanner has the excuse of early training and the views prevailing in the section of the State where he was born and educated, so far as he was educated at all, but for the present governor there is no such excuse. If Mr. Tanner is a political wire puller, he certainly has a dangerous rival in the man who has chosen to run against him. The platform on which the Democratic campaign is to be fought is a silver platform, out and out. In his speech the governor charged the President with violating the Constitution in sending troops to Chicago to quell the riots of the summer of 1894 and during his administration with catering entirely to the wealth of the country without regard to the interests of the poor. Both platform and nominations were determined by the wishes of the governor. At present he is the Democratic boss of the State. It looks now as if the national convention in July would be compelled to declare for the free coinage of silver at the rate of sixteen to one. Still the bolt of gold men in Chicago is serious. It may be that some middle course will be discovered by which both wings of the party may be satisfied. To us in the West it seems as if the present campaign were to be fought out on the currency question rather than that

of the tariff, and that the people would decide it in spite of the politicians. No wonder that between the nominations for the governorship such a paper as the *Times-Herald* declares it will support neither of them, but will "take to the woods." A good many who will yet vote with their party would like to do the same.

#### Ministers' Meeting.

The paper read to the body last Monday was one of the most valuable to which we have recently listened. It was by Dr. Milton S. Terry of the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, and was on the higher criticism. This was treated as a literary question, and as one belonging to the department of apologetics. Dr. Terry thinks that results about which the critics are substantially agreed should be presented to the people, but that they should be presented in such a way as to strengthen rather than undermine faith in the authority of the Word of God. His own paper was an excellent example of the way in which this may be done. The professor does not think that the fact that Solomon is not the author, as so many have supposed, of the entire book of Proverbs, or of the song which bears his name, or of Ecclesiastes, should diminish confidence in them as containing truth which God wishes us to accept. Our aim must be the discovery of truth. To that we must be loyal. Nor need we have any fear lest in being loyal to truth we find the authority of the Scriptures weakened.

Chicago, June 27.

FRANKLIN.

#### FROM SCOTLAND.

##### The Gifford Lectureship.

The recent appointment of Prof. A. B. Bruce, D. D., to deliver the next series of the Gifford lectures in Glasgow University has been hailed with general satisfaction. The Gifford foundation is a rich one, but the intentions of the founder, the late Lord Gifford, have been very widely and freely interpreted. In Edinburgh, the other winter, Professor Pfleiderer came across from Germany and made use of his appointment to apply a more or less destructive criticism to historical Christianity. Then, more recently, Mr. Wallace of Oxford came down and treated us to a flippant and discursive survey of religion and philosophy and, indeed, things in general. The spectacle of a Hegelian, with his hands in his pockets, talking at random is not edifying. The lectures of Dr. Bruce, following the dignified and thoughtful course delivered by Dr. Laird, the esteemed principal of our university, will go far to restore public interest in the serious discussion of theological subjects, and to rescue this lectureship from fruitlessness and contempt. The Free Church of Scotland possesses no abler theologian than Dr. Bruce, and no one whose writings are more widely read. It is a well-merited compliment in this case which has been bestowed by the university on the representative of a sister theological college, and we shall look forward this winter to a contribution from Professor Bruce of positive and weighty value and worthy the attention of students of the New Testament and theological science.

##### The General Assemblies.

Our annual ecclesiastical parliaments concluded their usual ten days' sittings last week in Edinburgh, the picturesque city which never ceases to charm its clerical and other visitors, and which, with good reason,

Sir Walter Scott termed "mine own romantic town"! The proceedings in the Established Church Assembly were marked by one or two animated discussions, while those of the Free Church Assembly, presided over by Hon. Rev. William Miller, C. I. E., the able and distinguished head of the Madras Christian College in South India, were characterized by a remarkable degree of cordiality and unanimity. The Church of Scotland, since the political election and reversal of last year, has found itself in a position of greater security, and so long as the present Conservative and Unionist government remains in power the movement known as "church defense" is likely to remain in comparative abeyance. Yet it is significant that Lord Balfour of Burleigh, a member of the British Cabinet and secretary for Scotland, warned the assembly, in which he is an eloquent and vigorous debater, that the Established Church is in greater danger from the apathy of its members than from the attacks of outsiders.

The Free Church feels at present that it is useless to carry on an active disestablishment campaign, but none the less, under the leadership of Principal Rainy, it renewed at this assembly its adherence to the policy of Disestablishment, and its testimony against the injustice to other sections of Presbyterianism and the existing religious bodies in Scotland that is involved in the maintenance of a state church. The Established Church is being attacked at present in newspaper correspondence for two reasons. By a considerable majority it declined at last assembly to sanction the proposed joint hymnal which has been adopted by the United Presbyterian and Free Churches of Scotland, and in which Canada and our colonies have also been interested. It would seem that there is a strong party at work in the Established Church opposed to all efforts at co-operation and union with other churches, and this party looks for light and leading to such men as Dr. John Macleod of Govan and Professor Story. On the other hand, there are many inside the Established Church who are ashamed of this contemptuous rejection of a common praise book, but meanwhile Dr. Marshall Lang and others who share this view must be content to be ruled by the majority.

The other cause of attack is due to the assembly's action in suspending for a year from his pulpit and parish Rev. Alexander Robinson of Kilmar, the author of *The Saviour in the Newer Light*. In this case also Dr. Lang, who pleaded for a milder sentence, found himself in a minority. Some find fault with the assembly for being too narrow and severe and argue that a broad church party of those in sympathy with the newest criticism should be formed. Be this as it may, there is a general agreement that Mr. Robinson's opinions have been crudely expressed and hastily formed, and that he is hardly the man to stir a church into such commotion or to be leader in a new departure. The movement toward union and incorporation of the Free Church and United Presbyterian Church goes on hopefully.

Our assembly gatherings, although framed on the plain model of John Knox and Presbyterianism, are not wanting in style and ceremony and social attractiveness. The proceedings of the Established Church were graced by the presence of the queen's commissioner and representative, the Earl

of Hopetown, who, along with his lady, held a series of receptions in the famed palace of Holyrood. These entertainments are attended by clergymen, leading citizens, military officers and others, and provide a welcome and agreeable variety in the midst of formal and ecclesiastical routine. Dr. Miller, the Free Church moderator, who wore his academic and Indian decorations with marked dignity, invited large numbers to breakfast in the Royal Hotel. In thus doing honor to his friends Principal Miller was rewarded by numerous proofs of honor and recognition to himself. The address sent to the assembly over which he presided, signed by over fifteen hundred educated and influential Hindus and conveying their congratulations and expressions of esteem, was a remarkable tribute to Dr. Miller's work and character and to the success and fruitfulness of educational and Christian missions in India.

##### The Church and the Press.

A suggestive paragraph in the closing address of Dr. Miller, the moderator of the Free Church Assembly, called attention to the powerful opposition the church in our day has to contend with from numerous organs of the press. The admission was candidly made that it is a serious disadvantage to have a preponderance of the papers that are so largely sold and widely read taking the side of pronounced opponents of the church. This opinion will be strongly shared by all Free Churches. In Scotland the remarks of Principal Miller apply very justly. At the same time, his advice was wise—to make little rather than too much of this form of attack, which is largely based on unfairness and misconception. In the end people will rally to the side which they see is being attacked with prejudiced and poisoned weapons.

It is gratifying to find that the churches can make use of their own organs to diffuse information and to lay hold of the popular mind. The circulation of *Life and Work*, the parish magazine of the Church of Scotland, is very large. The monthly magazine of the United Presbyterian Church is also largely read, and under the new editorship of Professor Orr is likely to increase in circulation and influence. The *Free Church Monthly*, under the experienced management of Dr. N. L. Walker, appeals to a great constituency of readers. These and other religious organs must counteract to a great extent the misconceptions scattered by the secular press. But notwithstanding these admissions, the church has still much to do and learn in the art of producing and diffusing bright, fresh, readable and attractive literature.

##### Our Professors.

We on this side were delighted to find from your columns, quoted in the *British Weekly*, that Prof. G. A. Smith, by his lectures, has quite captivated his American hearers. We shall look forward with interest to his account of his impressions of America—its universities, its churches, its home missions, its conditions of labor and comfort.

Much sympathy with Professor Drummond, in his prolonged illness, was expressed at the Free Church assembly. The chair of Prof. W. G. Blaikie of the New College, Edinburgh, will be vacated after next session. Dr. Stalker and Dr. Denney are already spoken of as competent and likely candidates.

Glasgow, Scotland, June 8. W. M. B.

## "Passages of God's Providence at Seabrooke."

By Rev. Edward Mortimer Chapman.

On June 12, 1660, Lion Gardiner sat down in his East Hampton home upon Long Island to write to two old companions in arms some outline of their adventures together in fortifying and settling the mouth of the Connecticut nearly five and twenty years before.

Loving Friends, Robert Chapman and Thomas Hurlburt, my love remembered to you both, these are to inform, that as you desired me when I was with you and Major Mason at Seabrooke, two and a half years ago, to consider and to call to mind the Passages of God's Providence at Seabrooke, in and about the time of the Pequit war, wherein I have now endeavored to answer your Desires, and have rumaged and found some old papers then written, it was a great help to my memory.

So in a quaint and involved, though always pleasant style, the letter proceeds, giving us an almost unique glimpse of life in one of the earliest fortified posts in New England. The friends came to Boston in 1635, Gardiner fresh from service as an engineer in the Low Countries, and reached Saybrook in the spring of 1636. There, upon a pleasant peninsula about a mile from the river's mouth, they took up the work of fortification begun by a little company under the younger Winthrop in the preceding autumn. The situation was a commanding one. To the east of the knoll on which they built their fort lay the river, while broad coves not only covered their northern and southern flanks but almost encircled them a half-mile to the rear.

As they wrought at their delving and building it was in expectation of distinguished company in the near future, for things were going so ill in England that men like Lord Say and Sele, Lord Brook, Sir Arthur Haselrig, and even Hampden and Cromwell, as some contend, were casting longing looks across the water. So that the fort and its inclosures were laid out with distinct reference to the building of large and goodly houses. But the expectation was not to be fulfilled. Things that had been going ill in England went so much worse that they could not be left. So Haselrig stayed to ride through the great rebellion at the head of his famous "lobster" cuirassiers, Hampden to meet his death at Chalgrove, and Oliver, as all the world knows, to hew out a new England at home instead of sailing over sea to find one. George Fenwick came, however, and with him the Lady Alice Botelar, his wife. But in 1645 she died, and soon after Fenwick returned to become a colonel in the Parliamentary army and governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

So the task of rearing a settlement at the river's mouth, despite the Pequots and the Dutch, fell to plain people after all. It was grim work though, and for a year or two the little community was in constant peril. Outside the inclosure of the fort none was safe. Even the soldier beating "sawp" at the garden pales found savages stealthily creeping around to cut him off. Butterworth met a miserable fate in the meadow that has perpetuated his name; Tilly was overpowered almost within sight of the fort and put to death with awful tortures; Mitchell, a brother of "Matchless" Mitchell, minister in Cambridge, was captured and burned; while, as though to suggest what was taking place beyond their im-

mediate ken, another, whose name we do not know, "came down drowned to us ashore at our doors with an arrow shot into his eye, through his head."

On a February day in 1637, venturing out to burn some reeds, Gardiner and his little company found themselves so sore beset that he and Robert Chapman, with one or two others, were forced to leave two men dead upon the field, while they covered the slow retreat of their wounded with naked swords, the arrows pelting so viciously upon the leader's stout buff coat meanwhile, that the Indians were loath to believe that he had reached the fort alive. Yet in the midst of all this jeopardy the settlers managed in some way to keep heart of grace, and Gardiner reminds his friends of the "pretty pranks" they played and how they laughed at the success of them. Then sometimes, too, they went "a fowling," as do their sons unto this day.

After these trials were over and it became evident that the colony must make its own way in the world without waiting for much reinforcement from home, the thought of the little community naturally turned to the organization of a church. Hitherto it had been served by chaplains as befitted a military post. First came Mr. Higginson, who stayed through the sorry times of the war and whose service proved "suitable, seasonable and profitable, according to the then present dispensation of Providence," and to him succeeded Mr. Thomas Peters, a brother of the redoubtable Hugh.

Thus it was not until 1646, after Fenwick had returned to England and families had begun to venture themselves beyond the stockades, that organization was finally effected. Then, on a given day, probably in late spring or early summer, the little community gathered in the great hall of the fort and entered into solemn covenant with God and one another. It is almost certain that the famous Hooker of Hartford preached the sermon, after which James Fitch was solemnly ordained to the ministry by the imposition of the hands of the laity. Among the company who gathered there were Lieut. William Bushnell, the ancestor of Horace Bushnell, Thomas Leffingwell, whose single-handed relief of the beleaguered Uncas forms a romantic incident in the settlement's early history, and Robert Chapman, who was to serve the colony in more than fifty sessions of the General Court and in his old age to try conclusions with Sir Edmund Andros. There, too, was the "Widow Thomas Lee," ancestress of President Cleveland, and possibly Deacon Richard Bushnell, who numbered among his descendants Samuel Johnson, president of King's College, and William Samuel Johnson, first president of Columbia College.

In 1660 the young church gave of its best to found the town and church of Norwich, and was sadly depleted by the sacrifice. After a little, however, a new and worthy leader came to it in the person of Thomas Buckingham, ancestor of Connecticut's revered war governor, and it saw better days once more. It was during his pastorate, on Nov. 11, 1701, that seven members of a newly constituted corporate body met in Saybrook and organized the Collegiate School, which has come to be known to

all the world as Yale University. From 1702 to 1716 the annual Commencements were regularly held here, but with the Commencement of 1717 the college took up its permanent abode in New Haven, to the great chagrin, not of Saybrook only, but of Hartford and Wethersfield as well, each of whom seems to have coveted it.

Of these yearly celebrations at Saybrook one has a unique interest for all Congregationalists and students of Congregational polity, for at the Commencement in September, 1708, a synod composed of twelve ministers and four lay delegates convened there under instructions from the General Court. After choosing James Noyes of Stonington and Thomas Buckingham of Saybrook moderators, with Stephen Mix and John Woodward scribes, and "after humble addresses to the throne of grace for the divine presence, assistance and blessing," the synod proceeded to the preparation of an ecclesiastical code for the twoscore Congregational churches which it represented. The result of its deliberations was the Saybrook Platform.

Reference is often made to this famous instrument as though it promulgated a creed, new and cased in triple steel—a creed upon which the fictitious Blue Laws might well have been logically consequent. In point of fact, however, the synod made no reference in its result to matters of faith except to recommend the adoption of the confession "owned and assented unto by the elders and messengers assembled at Boston, in New England, May 12, 1680"; i. e., the Savoy Confession, with very slight variations. But in respect to ecclesiastical order it came to definite determinations of its own, which were duly adopted and established for the churches of Connecticut at the next session of the General Court. The objects of this platform have been summed up by Dr. Bacon as follows:

1. The promotion of order and harmony among the ministers and churches.
2. The regular introduction of candidates into the ministry.
3. The establishment of a fixed and defined board of appeal—the county consociation—a council by which such difficulties as the particular churches themselves could not settle might be adjusted.

Since the day when the synod of 1708 adjourned the church in Saybrook has gone its quiet way, planted its colonies in neighboring villages and under the leadership of a long line of godly and scholarly ministers has held forth to each succeeding generation the word of life. It is eminently fitting that its 250th anniversary should be celebrated this year in the same week with the national birthday. For the New England Church nursed a piety that was social and civic as well as individual. Any estimate of our national history must prove inadequate that fails to take into account the influence of the masterful, ethical sense of the New Englander. And one of the prime factors in the development of that high and efficient quality has ever been the country church, honorable in its traditions, simple in its worship, unwavering in its insistence that every man's life is a plan of God, which, if he be a true man, he must fulfill for the sake of himself, his country and the world.

# PILGRIMAGE LETTERS.

## II. THE ROYAL WELCOME AT PLYMOUTH.

BY F. J. D.

Max O'Rell, in his good-natured criticism of Americans, affirms that they always use adjectives in the superlative degree. But we of *The Congregationalist's* Pilgrimage Party may be pardoned for indulging in superlatives when describing our visit to Plymouth, for our reception there so far exceeded anything we ever dreamed of that moderate speech is impossible. We were met in the Millbay Docks by a deputation of nine gentlemen from the Three Towns' Council of Free Churches, assisted by them through the custom house and escorted to the Duke of Cornwall Hotel. From that time onward, during our three days' stay, they and others were untiring in their attentions and we shall bring home a new idea of English hospitality.

This committee came out on a tender, and the most sluggish imagination must have been stirred as hosts and guests met in the little cabin to listen to the address of welcome from Rev. Samuel Vincent. What a contrast was our incoming to the outgoing of the Pilgrims of 1620! The sadness of their farewell and the joyousness of our welcome, together with the marvelous changes in history since the time of James I., were graphically portrayed by Mr. Vincent in his admirable and cordial speech.

The next morning several of this same committee, among them Professor Chapman and Rev. Messrs. Lambert, Rudall, Maxwell and Slater, accompanied us as we explored the odd nooks and corners of this ancient city of about 100,000 inhabitants, under the leadership of the borough librarian, Mr. W. H. K. Wright, who is a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, an accomplished scholar and an ideal guide. If Americans realized what there is to be seen in Plymouth they would never think of landing at Liverpool or Southampton, now that the American Hamburg steamers touch at this famous port where ships of the admiralty are often at anchor and where Agnes Weston's remarkable work for British sailors may be seen at the Sailors' Rest.

We went first to the George Street Baptist Chapel, occupying the site of the building in which the Pilgrims were entertained before their departure to America, thence to St. Andrew's Church, where Archdeacon Wilkinson graciously explained its numerous interesting features, and by degrees came to the Old Barbican pier, passing through the queerest streets and alleys imaginable. No wonder the residents swarmed out of the low, checker-windowed houses to see what the unusual procession meant. Pina Lane and New Street—the latter being the oldest street in town—were indescribably picturesque, with narrow stone steps, similar to those at Clovelly, leading past the diminutive stone cottages, with overhanging second stories, to higher levels beyond. It added much to our enjoyment to be accompanied by John Barrett, the artist, and to hear his comments on these delightfully quaint bits. Of course we all stood on the slab in front of the custom house, inscribed "Mayflower, 1620," and the dozen lineal descendants of the Puritans in our party must have felt a peculiar thrill as their feet touched the sacred stone. We passed the house in which Catherine of Arragon was entertained by one of the leading merchants in 1501, climbed to the top

of the old citadel which commands a superb view of the harbor, and altogether had a most inspiring half-day.

In this connection I wish to voice the sentiment of the entire party in saying with the strongest emphasis that it makes all the difference in the world to be conducted through a foreign city by a scholarly man like Mr. Wright or to go with the conventional guide. Some of his literary illustrations on historical points were delightful. For instance, in one place he read a charming extract from Elihu Burritt's *A Walk from London to Land's End* and in another a passage from one of Davenant's dramas, both of which were deliciously apropos. Our last excursion in Plymouth was an enjoyable trip to the beautiful Mount Edgumbe Park, the estate of the Earl of Mount Edgumbe, special permission having been obtained from his Lordship by the Evangelical Free Church Council. The place is reached by means of a little steamer, and after a two hours' ramble in groves and gardens again we stood upon its deck and exchanged regretful farewells. One of the party in behalf of all thanked our English friends for their innumerable courtesies, all joined in singing "Best be the tie that binds," and after repeated handshakings we went our separate ways.

But the cream of the Plymouth visit was the reception in Guildhall on Friday evening by the mayor and mayoress, at which about 300 of the leading citizens were present. The interior of this fine municipal building was superbly decorated for the occasion, potted plants, palms, draperies, intertwined flags of the two nations and colored fairy lights being tastefully displayed. In front of the memorial window, which represents the departure of the Pilgrim Fathers, was a raised platform where the mayor, Alderman Bond, stood when he welcomed us most felicitously as "hostages of peace." Fitting replies were made by Rev. Messrs. Dunning, Dexter, Robinson, Soule and Hon. J. A. Lane. The mayor wore his official robe, an imposing scarlet gown trimmed with black velvet and sable and lined with white satin. Over this was a series of massive gold chains, from which depended the municipal seal. Ladies will be interested to know that black satin, Duchess lace and diamonds formed the essential points of Mrs. Bond's dress, but her grace and urbanity far outshone the brilliancy of her jewels.

In order to appreciate the full significance of this function it should be remembered that the office of an English mayor is a purely honorable and not a salaried position, and carries far more distinction with it than a similar position in the average American city. By a happy coincidence Mr. Bond held the office five years ago when the American delegates to the International Council visited Plymouth, and those who enjoyed his hospitality then will have some conception of the privileges we enjoyed through his courtesy now. The full band of the Welsh regiment, by kind permission of its colonel, furnished grand instrumental music, and the famous tenor from Exeter Cathedral, J. Dean Trotter, was among the soloists. The American speakers followed our home custom of addressing the mayor as "your Honor," which seemed to amuse our English friends, who restrict themselves to the simpler form of "Mr. Mayor." But never could the American title be more worthily bestowed than

in the case of Mr. Bond, who is enthusiastically beloved by the citizens.

Let no one suppose, however, that *The Congregationalist's* Pilgrimage Party is having only a round of social gayeties. Beneath these enjoyable functions it is easy to see that Christian fellowship is the golden link which binds us together, and friends at home would be gratified, and perhaps astonished, to hear the applause whenever, in the public addresses, allusions are made to the impossibility of another war between the two great English speaking races. It is worth crossing the ocean to see these evidences of international friendship.

## AMHERST'S SEVENTY-FIFTH WAY-MARK.

Three quarters of a century of sturdy life have just been rounded out by Amherst College, last week's Commencement marking the event. The celebration was not so formal and elaborate as the semi-centennial in 1871 was, or as the centennial twenty-five years hence is sure to be, but the alumni returned in larger numbers than usual and were sufficiently rewarded by the address of Dr. Storrs alone, which was the main feature of the Commencement dinner.

The Brooklyn divine did not undertake to deliver a long and ornate address, but his words were no less pleasing because they partook of the character of an extempore utterance, and dealt in an easy, colloquial way with the scenes of other years. He made a vivid comparison of the political, social and literary conditions of seventy-five years ago and those that prevail today, and pointed a plain and needed lesson to the young men of the graduating class, as well as to educated men in general, upon whom rests the responsibility of the future. It was pleasant to see on the same platform and at Dr. Storrs's right hand his famous classmate and close personal friend, Bishop Frederick D. Huntington, who, when called to his feet, indulged in a little playful banter with Dr. Storrs, and then went on to pay a discriminating and valuable tribute to the late treasurer of the college, Mr. Austin Dickinson.

The dinner marked the culmination of several days of festivity, in which the prize speaking contests, the Class Day jubiliations, the society receptions and class reunions formed, as usual, a conspicuous part. It was notable that the addresses of the graduates were less scholastic and more directly related to the time than is often the case. Armenia's woes furnished the theme for one of the Commencement speakers and the Hardy Prize Debate had to do with the interpretation and application of the Monroe Doctrine.

The class of '56, back for its fortieth reunion, mustered eighteen of its forty-six graduates. Among them are no less than three LL.D.'s, Rev. W. H. Ward, Rev. H. C. Haydn and Prof. C. H. Hitchcock of Dartmouth, who has just received this doctorate from his *alma mater*. The class went in a body to call on the venerable Professor Tyler, who, by the way, was sought out by not a few of the returned graduates, old and young, and who still, though no longer in the harness, receives the profound respect of Amherst men, both graduates and undergraduates.

The most notable action on the part of the trustees is the recommendation to the faculty to re-establish that co-operative governing body known as the senate, which is made up of members of the four classes. Last year the alumni, at their annual meeting, after an animated discussion asked the trustees to consider this important question and their action now comes as a satisfactory response to the alumni sentiment. The trustees wisely suggest that if the senate is renewed its jurisdiction be more strictly defined than heretofore, but it is understood that the desirability of

this method of self-government, instituted by President Seelye, is freely admitted by the trustees, and it is hoped that it can be re-established in a form satisfactory alike to the faculty and the students, and made to operate in the interests of the entire college community.

During the five years of President Gates's administration the funds for the college have been increased about \$400,000, and its yearly income has risen from \$79,000 to \$106,000. The class graduating, which contains 113 members, is the largest in the history of the college, and more students are enrolled in the entire college than ever before. Fifty-three of the outgoing students are Congregationalists. Thirteen of them will go into the ministry.

The returning graduate is struck by the strength and persistence of the sentiment among the undergraduates in favor of non-compulsory church attendance. Many hoped when a year or two ago the required attendance was reduced from two services on Sunday to one that there would be a cessation in the agitation for entire freedom, but such has not been the result. On the other hand, it is very doubtful if the opinion of the majority of the graduates is favorable to the abolition of all required religious exercises. It does not take many years out of college to change one's point of view in this particular, and Dr. Storrs's utterance at the Commencement dinner to the effect that whatever else might become optional at Amherst religion ought not to, expresses the views of many men whose heads are not yet gray and whose religious sympathies are by no means narrow.

If there be any change in the external surroundings of Amherst College it is in the direction of greater beauty. The college generations come and go, but the everlasting hills retain their graceful curves and the meadows stretch away to the river clothed in grass and flowers that fade only to renew a richer life. When gazing on such a prospect the sons of Amherst find it hard to restrain a feeling of pity for the graduates of city colleges.

H. A. B.

#### BELOIT'S COMMENCEMENT.

The baccalaureate was a noble message on The Optimism of Christ. The musical training of the college is one of its finest features. It is in the care of Prof. B. D. Allen, for many years the conductor of the famous Worcester "musical festival." The music at the baccalaureate service was exquisite. The prize speaking of the young women and of the young men and the Commencement exercises were in the First Church. The address before the Literary Union was by Dr. Willard Scott. Its subject was Life as a Plan of God, a standard theme, but treated with great felicity of definition and illustration.

In connection with the Commencement these were interesting facts: that Chicago has such men and so many as are in the trusteeship and alumni of Beloit; that the townspeople were present in such numbers at all the exercises, and that they were especially addressed by the valedictorian as a testimony to the close relation of town and college; that the average age of the class is about twenty-four; that Dr. George F. Morrill, recently appointed to the presidency of Washburn College in Kansas, was present as an alumnus, and that he succeeds another alumnus in President McVicker. This is the tenth year of the administration of President Eaton. The equipment has more than doubled in this time. There were never so many students. The Graduating Class numbers twenty-seven and the Freshman Class seventy. Dr. Pearsons lately said that of all the schools he had aided he had the fullest satisfaction in Beloit.

G. R. L.

To all true men the birthday of a nation must always be a sacred thing.—*Phillips Brooks.*

## Baccalaureate Wisdom.

Counsel and Incitement to the Graduates of 1896.

#### THE ELEMENTS OF SUCCESS.

So of the discipline of the college classroom with which some of you are, as you would doubtless say, painfully familiar. Three hours a day of torture in digging among Greek roots, Latin syntax and mathematical mysteries. So much time wasted. So we are apt to think especially in Freshman and Sophomore years. But I declare to you, after an experience of years of pretty steady work, that I am grateful for nothing more than for the steady, close discipline to which I was held for those blessed years. I have not much to boast of in the way of success. But I can see distinctly how it wrought into me whatever patience and persistence in investigation and accuracy and thoroughness and self-reliance in brain work and other work I have had, and not a few others of these alumni will join me in this testimony. The Master made no mistake when he gave us the yoke as the symbol of discipleship.—*Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin at Amherst College.*

#### THE WORTH OF PERSONALITY.

We discuss communism and socialism and other methods for the improvement of society. The need of discussion and reflection we deeply feel. The woes of society are terrible. But at once we lay down the great truth that no new system of sociology, that no new social birth shall rob us of the supreme advantage, the crown of the struggles of a thousand years, the infinite worth of personality. For these thousands of years, through processes conscious and unconscious, nature has been trying to make men, individuals, persons, and to make men, individuals, persons of the highest type, of the richest fullness. Let us not be willing to undo her work or to render its continued doing more difficult.—*President Thwing of Western Reserve.*

#### THE BASIS OF MORAL COURAGE.

Moral courage rests altogether upon the sense of values. Men fight for what they know the worth of and believe in, and therefore dare not betray. The courage which is at this hour fighting for the national honor and which has won its first political victory is the courage of men who have read history to effect, who have studied values, and measured the danger to liberty of a debased currency. They will not cheapen those values which they know are as essential to the rights of the many as to the rights of the few. They know that the final penalty of cheapening is not the lessening of the rich man's riches; it is the loss of the poor man's living, his comforts, his health, his life. It is the office of the educated man, whose heart is given to the cause of political freedom and of popular rights, to stand unmoved in time of public discontent and maintain at any personal cost the saving principles to which liberty has been intrusted. It is for him to represent what the people want, not what they clamor for.—*President Tucker of Dartmouth.*

#### A PLEA FOR REVERENCE.

All vice is irreverence to self, all violation of the second table of the law irreverence to others, all sin irreverence to God. What we call courtesy is the mode by which we declare our reverence for Jesus. The power of reverence sees in all the human something of the image of God. Reverence for persons educates children, founds hospitals and gives the world the gospel. It brought Christ to the world, and brings the world to Christ. The woman who is educated in reverence learns how to detect the human and meet it at the level of its worth. Personality is august.—*Rev. Dr. Lamson at Mt. Holyoke.*

#### THE PLACE OF FEELING IN LIFE.

In the economy of life we must recognize feeling as necessary to a great life and a great day. Consider that back of all that is best in

our humanity you will find great emotions. The great constructive power in the world is motive. Take the heart out of a man and what is he good for? But we cannot get great emotions unless we put our emotive nature under the sentiment of God. The man who has seen God as the limit of excellence has a heart of purity and courage that can come from no other source. Whoever goes to God for the sentiments of beauty, obligation and trust will find that with the vision of God and the passion for him he has gone two-thirds of the way to make a day great.—*Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon at Williston Seminary.*

#### IF JESUS BE NOT CHRIST.

I do not know what joy in service there can be to those who do not believe that one transcendent and divine man has appeared on earth to bind the hearts of those who aspire to live worthily and nobly to himself. I do not know what joy there can be to any who reduce the grandeur of his claims, the validity of his powers, to the level of ordinary humanity and walk henceforth without devotion or loyalty to any historically real and unique Saviour, who contemplate the gains and losses, the joys and sorrows, the victories and wrecks, the noble deeds and crimes of this life, and see in them all only the inevitable outcome of the inviolable and inexorable law of conflict and survival. I know not to what, in hours of temptation and tempest, he shall cling who finds behind the intricacies of human life only an unknowable force or believes that the all is the manifestation of God.—*President Carter of Williams College.*

#### DECADENT JOURNALISM.

The journalist is the historian. It is more important to know what is going on today than what occurred in ancient Greece. We hear the cry that murders, divorces and all crimes should be kept from the press. No! We want a press that shall tell us the vices of mankind as well as the virtues. The press is a looking-glass. We look in it every morning and we see ourselves very dirty. But we do not want to find fault with the glass. We want to wash ourselves. But there are looking-glasses and looking-glasses. The press is not today actuated by the single purpose to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. It is not the editor that any longer dictates to the bookkeeper, but it is the bookkeeper who dictates to the editor.—*Rev. Dr. Lynan Abbott at Harvard.*

#### LANGUAGE PURIFIED BY THE TRUTH IT CONVEYS.

But when the power of speech is transferred to the great themes of divine truth, and is consecrated to their proclamation, how it becomes transfigured! No finer illustration of this can be given than the history of the language of the New Testament. The Greek language was selected for the gospel message because of its inherent qualities—its transparency, copiousness, flexibility, accuracy, nervous vigor, melody and power of nice distinction; but it had grown up in a far different and far lower moral region than that in which it was now called to play such an important part. How the gospel lifted and purified and transformed it, and what a wonderful power of adaptation it showed to the nobler and purer ideas of Christianity. The gospel culled jewels of sacred speech from the unlikely places—the pesthouse, the galley-slaves' bench, the boxing match, the foot race, the gaming table, and mitered the most characteristic terms of revelry, sordidness and cruelty to minister at its own altars. When speech has put itself into contact with the divine power of Christ, has passed into the uses of a divine economy, it becomes a new and grander power with a new and grander range of relationship by means of the exchange.—*Prof. Marvin R. Vincent at Rutgers College.*

## The Home

### IF WE HAD THE TIME.

If I had the time to find a place  
And sit me down full face to face  
With my better self, that cannot show  
In my daily life that rushes so:  
It might be then I would see my soul  
Was stumbling still toward the shining goal,  
I might be nerved by the thought sublime—

If I had the time!

If I had the time to let my heart  
Speak out and take in my life a part,  
To look about and to stretch a hand  
To a comrade quartered in no-luck land;  
Ah, God! If I might but just sit still  
And hear the note of the whip-poor-will,  
I think that my wish with God's would rhyme—

If I had the time!

If I had the time to learn from you  
How much for comfort my word could do;  
And I told you then of my sudden will  
To kiss your feet when I did you ill;  
If the tears a-buck of the coldness feigned  
Could flow, and the wrong be quite explained,  
Brothers, the souls of us all would chime—

If we had the time!

—Richard Burton.

To insist on following our own standards of right, as we mingle with all classes and conditions of people, often makes unpleasant comparisons between our conduct and that of our acquaintances. It is difficult in such instances to know where the line can be drawn between a commendable firm adherence to principles and an ostentatious exhibition of goodness which only sets others against right living. A phrase from a prayer heard long ago has often helped the writer when in danger of morbid introspection. It was a plea for growth, "not that we may be good, but that we may show in our lives the life of Christ." Such a motive does not compromise our personality, but it frees from self-consciousness. There are often, perhaps, occasions when we must disagree with our companions, but we need never be disagreeable in order to show our independence. Many concessions are possible. Christ ate with publicans and sinners.

When one stops to consider the matter it is surprising how much sorrow is for the results of actions and not the actions themselves. There are few minds that are not somewhat affected by consequences. A boy is told not to touch his father's gun. He disobeys and accidentally shoots off a finger. He is overcome by remorse and repents of his disobedience as he thinks, but the chances are that, had he met with no mishap, the wrongdoing would have caused him little unhappiness. Parents are sometimes at fault, because they are visibly more affected by consequences than by the sin. A child, who had been forbidden to climb a barbed wire fence, came in exultingly and boasted to his mother that he had climbed the wires without any injury to his clothes. "You are smarter than I thought you were," was her only comment. But when the experiment was tried a second time and an ugly tear in the trousers was the result, the boy was punished. The natural inference in his mind was not that all disobedience is sin, but that, if it only turns out well, most wrongdoing will escape censure.

One of the hopeful signs pointing to a more beautiful and healthful home life for coming generations was a free exhibition recently held in the Mechanic Arts High School, Boston, under the auspices of the Woman's Education Association. The exhibit was an object lesson in domestic art and economy, meant to suggest the desirability of introducing such a course of study for girls into the public schools. Two compartments, side by side, were fitted up as living rooms—one furnished simply, but in excellent taste, evincing a governing purpose of fitness as to form, color, durability and cleanliness, while the other, costing about the same amount of money, showed the effect of injudicious and unpleasant color combinations. The cool, harmonious olive tints in wall paper, floor covering and furniture in the first room contrasted strikingly with the gaudy upholstery and rugs, fantastic ornaments and ugly pictures in the neighboring compartment. The exhibit also included a collection of samples of dress goods, illustrating artistic patterns and combinations of color, as well as the proper treatment in laundering colored cotton goods.

### THE INFLUENCE OF PICTURES.

BY MARTHA CLARK RANKIN.

It was at a meeting of the Monday Reading Club, and the ladies were waiting, as usual, for one of the members who was almost invariably the last to arrive.

"What a pity it is that Mrs. Smith can't be a little more prompt," said the president. "She's so bright and well-informed that she is indispensable to the life of the club. I never like to begin without her and yet it doesn't seem right that one person should waste the time of so many others. This lack of promptness seems to be her one fault, and I confess it is so inconsistent with her character that I don't know how to account for it."

"I think I do," said jolly Mrs. Kittredge. "She didn't grow up in a house where a picture called 'Procrastination' hung on the wall. My shortcomings are numerous enough, as you all know, but being behind-hand isn't one of them. I believe I have never in my life been late to an appointment through my own fault, and I often thank that old picture for my habits of promptness."

"Do tell us about it," said one and another. "What kind of a picture was it that could accomplish so much?"

"Only a little framed engraving, taken probably from some magazine where it served as frontispiece. Very likely some of you may remember having seen it. It was in the days of the old-fashioned stage-coach and a family, laden with satchels, bags and bundles, ready for a journey, arrived a minute too late. The lumbering coach is visible in the distance, and the father is frantically waving his umbrella in the vain attempt to stop the fast-disappearing horses. The mother looks as if life had few more charms, while tears stand in the eyes of one of the children. At least, this is my recollection of the picture, though it is years since I have seen it. As a child I must have spent hours pondering over it, wondering where they were all going, whether they took an earlier start next day and made the visit after all, or whether they were going to a wedding which wouldn't wait for them, and so they missed it altogether. But I never

failed to conclude my meditations with the resolve that I would always be on time, and the little old picture has held me to my resolution."

"Yes, I can remember having seen the same picture," said Mrs. James, "but, as I didn't grow up with it, I can't recall it quite so vividly; still I believe Mrs. Kittredge has touched upon an important truth. People often fail to realize the influence of pictures upon a family, especially upon children; if they remembered it, I'm sure we shouldn't see so many ill-chosen, and often atrocious, creations on the walls of otherwise well-furnished homes."

"I believe you're right," said another. "I'm sure the beautiful paintings with which my father adorned his home had something to do with my becoming an artist. In those days good pictures were less common than now, and I can remember often feeling a sense of relief when I went to see my friends that I didn't have to look at their pictures every day."

"I often have that same feeling now," said Mrs. Brown, "and I sometimes think that more people fail in the selection of their pictures than in any other part of their house furnishing."

"I had never connected the two things before," said little Miss Wilder, "but perhaps my love of animals is partly due to the wonderful pictures of horses, dogs and cats which made our home remarkable."

"Of course it is," said Mrs. Kittredge. "And no doubt every one of us has been more or less unconsciously influenced in this way. People don't think much about it. If they did we should see articles by famous people on *The Picture That Most Influenced Me*, although I confess to thinking that that sort of thing has gone quite far enough already."

"There comes Mrs. Smith now," said the president, "and for once I feel grateful to her for her tardiness. This talk has suggested many new thoughts to me. I shall go home and study my pictures with a fresh interest, and I fear that a 'divine discontent'!"

But by this time Mrs. Smith was fairly in the room, and the Reading Club promptly began the regular work of the day.

### HOW SANDSTONE IS MADE.

BY PROF. G. FREDERICK WRIGHT, OBERLIN.

He must be an unfortunate boy who does not have a sand mill near his home. If he lives near an ocean, a lake or a river, he must, with little trouble, be able to see the first stages in nature's grand machinery for making sandstone.

Sand is nothing but ground-up rock. The forces that grind it reside in moving water. Wherever the waves can dash against the rocks they are slowly undermined and fall down at the foot of the precipice in loose, angular fragments of every description. The ever-restless waves do not, however, permit the fragments to remain angular long, but constantly jostle them together, and so rub off the corners until they become rounded pebbles. Meanwhile the smaller fragments, which have been worn off, are ground finer and finer until they become but grains of sand which can be swept hither and thither by the advancing and receding waves. In favored localities one can thus readily see all the stages of the process. The large rounded pebbles will lie together where the action

of the waves is fiercest, the smaller pebbles and the gravel will be drawn farther out by the receding waves, the sand still farther, and where the waves are less violent the quicksand will settle, and finally the clay in still water.

Thus the waves are ever at work grinding up the rocks and assorting and distributing the grist along the shore. After ages of time the waves will thus eat far into the coast, leaving behind them broad belts of clay and sand and gravel superimposed one upon the other. It is such beds of sand and gravel which, under proper conditions, become changed into sandstone. All that is necessary to accomplish this is that some cementing material shall filter through them. Sometimes this is iron, sometimes lime, at other times, especially where there are hot springs, silica, which is a solution of sand. But the first process is the grinding up of the rocks and the distribution of the material in thin layers by the action of the waves, and in almost all sandstones the ripple marks of the water are preserved between the layers, and show themselves when the sandstone is split open.

Powerful as are the waves upon the rocky shore, however, a still more abundant supply of sand is furnished by gentler but more widespread agencies. A grain of sand is nothing but a speck of quartz, a mineral which is widely disseminated throughout the rocks over the whole world. But, while the waves reach only the shore line, the whole breadth of the continent is subjected to the action of frost and sunshine, and dews and rain—all of which gradually dissolve the rocks and loosen the particles of quartz that happen to be near the surface. These are then washed down into the rills, and thence into the brooks and larger streams, and thus borne onward to the sea.

The running water now furnishes the force which rubs the fragments together and grinds them into powder. Wherever there is an eddy in a stream a portion of the sand accumulates to await the transporting power of a flood. At length, when the river reaches the pond or the lake or the ocean, it deposits its burden of sand in the still water and builds up a delta or forms a bar. Those who live near the mouths of large streams know how difficult it is to keep the harbors from filling up, or to prevent the formation of a bar which shall prevent ships from going out and coming in. This burden of sand brought down by the rivers greatly exceeds in quantity that which is ground up directly by the dashing of the breakers against the shore. But when once brought to the margin of the sea it is distributed by the waves in the manner already described.

Every one is familiar with the rapidity with which milldams and small lakes fill up with sand. An interesting question arises, Why are not all the lakes full? The answer is, Because they are young; they have not been in existence long enough to become full; but in time they will all fill up, for sand does not evaporate as water does. All over the world, wherever the geologist finds sandstone, he knows that there a body of water once existed which has been filled up; and observation shows that this silting up of lakes and gulfs and bays is going on at an astonishing rate. The delta of the Nile is now 100 miles long and 200 wide; the delta of the Mississippi covers nearly 14,000 square miles. Since

Abraham's time the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers have so filled up the upper end of the Persian Gulf that the site of Ur, which was then a seaport, is now 100 miles inland. And so everywhere the streams are washing down the soil from the interior of the continent and spreading it out about their mouths to form the sandstones which shall appear in future geological ages. Geology is not a dead science but a living one, whose forces are busily at work all around us.

### A LOST FOURTH.

BY JUDITH SPENCER.

"Hello, Ray Dinsmore's come! Hi, Ray, how are you?"

The lad in the 'bus looked out and nodded at the boys beneath the big maple tree, and as soon as he had reached his destination and said, "How do you do," to his aunt, he ran out to see them and "talk things over" until suppertime. Every summer Ray came to Lakeside to visit his aunt, but he never had come so early as the first of July before. He knew all the boys in the town, of course, and they all liked him until he began to patronize them, when they would agree in thinking him a stuckup city fellow.

"Say," said Ray, the next morning, to some of the boys he had met on their way to school, "what do you fellows do up here to celebrate the Fourth?"

"O, set off firecrackers, and have rockets on the green in the evening, and the band plays from half past eight till ten."

"Pshaw!" said Ray, "do you call that fun? You're a sleepy lot up here, anyway."

"What more could you do, I'd like to know?" demanded peppery Benny Lee.

"O, lots of things!" retorted Ray, coolly. "If I'd a mind to I could wake the town!"

After that Ray tried to think what he could do, and finally devised what seemed to him a brilliant scheme. But he kept it to himself, and chuckled silently at the surprise he was preparing for the quiet community.

Lakeside is situated on the borders of Lake Dean, or rather on the bay which soon expands into the wider waters of the lake. This bay is dotted with small islands, once prettily wooded but now bare masses of rock with a few bushes and patches of coarse grass. But on the farthest island, about two miles out from the Lakeside shore, the trees still stood—a thick, impenetrable-looking grove of scrubby pines—and Ray's "brilliant scheme" was to convert this grove into a giant Fourth of July bonfire. The idea that it would be wrong to do so never really entered his head. Of course he knew it was "Tomkins' Island," but Ray had heard Mr. Tomkins say more than once that the trees "warn't wuth cuttin'," and "sooner or later them woods gen'ally did git burned," and so Ray thought that he might as well have the fun of starting the blaze on such an appropriate occasion. Ray determined to go over to the island the afternoon before the Fourth to reconnoiter. So he rather loftily declined to accompany his aunt to the closing exercises of the Lakeside Academy, and as soon as she had gone slipped out and borrowed old "Neighbor" Osborn's boat—for so he intended to tell him after he had returned it—and started unobserved for "Tomkins' Island."

When Ray had found a place to land he

started off to explore the "interior," carrying a newspaper, a roll of lamp wicking and a small tin of gunpowder, extracted carefully from a pack of firecrackers—these were for the mine and the slowmatch which he intended to construct. Then he meant to row over again the next day, just before nightfall, and "touch her off," immediately pulling back for home. No rain had fallen for more than a week, and the pines were very dry and sure to burn. What fun it would be to see the blaze spring up! The fireworks on the green would be just nowhere! Ray was so interested thinking of all the details of his scheme that he hardly noticed the flight of time. At last, however, with a feeling of great elation, he started for home. But when he reached the water side the boat was nowhere to be seen.

At first he thought some one had followed him and had played a trick upon him, and he shouted loudly, "You fellows bring back that boat—you can't scare me!" But no one came, and though Ray strained his ears he could hear no sound of the voices or laughter of his supposed tormentors. Then he noticed how strong the breeze was blowing, and that the waves had risen. And out, far out on the open waters of the lake, he saw something floating which looked like a drifting boat. He was in a dilemma and not a soul knew where to look for him! He had taken old "Neighbor" Osborn's boat because he had been sure it would not be missed, and now he found himself calculating the chances that its absence might speedily be discovered! If by nightfall he could see no signs of rescue, he decided to light a signal fire on some projecting ledge of rock, and they would understand that and come out for him at once. He was beginning to grow hungry and chilly in the cool breeze and thought he would put on his coat. Then Ray remembered that he had taken off his jacket and left it, with the precious box of matches in its pocket, lying in the boat.

Things were taking a more serious turn than he had realized. He moved about to keep from getting utterly chilled, and shouted from time to time at the top of his lungs in the vain hope that he could make some one hear. But after a while the darkness fell and Ray was left, hungry and cold, to pass the night on the lonely island. It was a strange chance that he, who had come out with the intention of burning these sheltering trees above him, should be imprisoned here, insufficiently clad, and without means of lighting a fire to keep himself warm. The lights in the distant town shone out one by one. How near they looked and yet how far away they were! He huddled himself together and watched them until at last he fell into a doze, from which the uncanny, half-human cry of some night bird flying near awoke him with a dreadful start of fright.

By and by, after long hours, Ray dozed again, but was suddenly aroused by a noise which brought him to his feet. It sounded like an explosion, followed by the confused jangle of bells, and it was some moments before he could collect his thoughts sufficiently to know that the hour of midnight must have arrived, and the patriotic souls of Lakeside were ushering in the glorious day of our national independence with the booming of cannon and the sound of bells. After that it was hard to get to sleep again, and the night hours seemed to stretch out

endlessly. But at last he fell into a heavy slumber from which he did not awaken until the sun had mounted high above him in the cloudless sky.

Ray's spirits rose with the return of day, but the hours passed and no signs of a rescue came. And as he grew more faint his hopes fell. He had searched the little island over in vain for food, and he had had nothing to eat since dinner the day before but some sour berries and slender twigs of birch. From time to time the boom of the cannon reached him and he pictured to himself the fun the boys were having—the boys he had so contemptuously called "slow." He thought of his aunt, too, and how worried she must be over his unaccountable disappearance. How little he had ever considered her feelings until now. And then he remembered his father, and the grief it would be to him if he never should see his only son again.

At suppertime the evening before, when Ray did not return, Miss Willis thought little of it, for he was thoughtless and was often late. But when it had grown quite dark and still he had not come, she became anxious and started out to find him. She inquired of all of Ray's companions, but no one could give any tidings of him, and the doctor met her and persuaded her to go home and wait hopefully for the boy's return. But Ray did not appear, nor did the searching parties, which the doctor organized, find any trace of him the next morning, though they beat the woods and sought him for miles around. At noon Miss Willis, half distracted, telegraphed to Mr. Dinsmore: "Ray missing since last night. Come at once."

It was nearly nightfall before any clue was found, and then a party of men rowing across the lake from Pinney's camp to take part in the evening's festivities, brought a boat in tow which had been found adrift with Ray's jacket in the stern. Where, then, was the boy? Not on any of the islands the men were sure, for they had rowed past all of them hallooing and shouting but they had seen no one and had heard no sound. Nevertheless Mr. Dinsmore, who had just arrived, with the doctor to guide him, took a boat and started out at once. It was already beginning to grow dark. The wind had caught the clouds, which had been hanging low on the horizon all the afternoon, and now they were spreading black and threatening over the whole sky. There were ominous forked flashes of lightning now and then and angry mutterings of thunder, but heedless of these warnings the two men pulled rapidly on. They visited each bare and rocky island and examined every bush and crevice, but without success, and they were just heading toward the wooded island where for hours Ray had been lying unconscious in a heavy lethargic sleep when the storm broke suddenly above them.

"Pull in to shore, quick!" cried the doctor. "We must lie by till this is over. It won't last long."

Then came a blinding flash and a deafening crash.

"That struck!" cried the doctor, "on Tomkins' Island; the pines are on fire, do you see? It is spreading fast! Hello, hark! what was that?" for mingling with the uproar of the storm they had heard the outcry of a human voice.

In an instant they had turned their boat

and were pulling toward the fiery beacon which now lay straight before them. Nearer and nearer they approached the island; higher and higher leaped the flames among the pines. And now for one moment against that lurid background they saw outlined a slender figure, which swayed unsteadily for an instant and then fell forward to the ground.

"Raymond!" Mr. Dinsmore shouted. "Courage, father is here!" and as the boat darted close to the shore he leaped out upon the jagged rocks and tenderly lifted the insensible boy in his strong arms.

Ray awoke and saw bright bars of sunshine streaming in through the slanted shutters of his own window blind. He felt very weary so he lay quite still and idly tried to remember and straighten out the confused and horrid nightmare of his broken rest. It must be very early he thought and he would lie still until he heard the first popping of a firecracker, and then he would dress and go out and join the boys.

Suddenly he remembered that his window faced the west, and that the morning sunlight had never, by any possible chance, shone into it before. He sat up in his surprise and looked about him. On the lounge yonder he saw Aunt Margery asleep looking very white and tired. There was a row of unfamiliar bottles on the bureau, too, and on the stand by the bedside stood a half-emptied glass of milk! What did it all mean?

He quietly got out of bed but he felt so weak that he could hardly stand, and as he started with uncertain footsteps for the window he caught sight of his reflection in the mirror and paused, amazed. Could that big eyed, pale young scarecrow be Ray Dinsmore—himself? Then he tottered on to the window and looked out. The first thing he saw was Tomkins' Island, far out in the distance, no longer green and picturesque, for its pine trees were blasted and blackened. Then what he had been trying to persuade himself was a dream had really happened—but when? How long ago? He turned mechanically to the hanging calendar and read, "July 10." He could hardly believe his eyes. He had not only lost the glorious Fourth, but days besides!

And now there were voices in the garden below and he saw his father walking up the path with the doctor. Just at that minute, who should come darting around the corner of the house but Benny Lee, asking breathlessly: "How is Ray this afternoon?" Ray loved him for that pucker of eager anxiety on his homely, freckled face.

"Fast asleep," said the doctor, "and when he wakes up he will be himself again. I shall tell him how anxious all you boys have been."

Benny grinned. "Ray said we were a sleepy lot, and if he'd a mind to he could wake the town, and jiminy! didn't he just?"

Then Ray, too weak to stand longer, crawled back to bed again with mingled feelings of weariness and shame. After all, how mean and poor a thing it was that he had planned to do and how much needless anxiety and trouble his thoughtless prank had caused. He did not realize until long afterward, however, that a thoughtful regard for others' feelings and a watchful care for others' property was the manly trait that he acquired from his unpleasant experience on that lost Fourth.

## Closet and Altar

*Prayers are to the soul what the dew of God is to the flowers. Why should not that gracious dew fall even now and always for all of us upon the fields of life?*

Your power will be according to your experience, but your experience must be *your* experience and not somebody's else. Faith in your father's faith is not faith in God. Intimacy with your mother is not knowing your mother's Saviour. Reading the Bible is not necessarily walking with Christ. Knowing a good deal about him is not the same thing as knowing him.—Dr. Parkhurst.

Thou, O Friend,  
From heaven, that madest this our heart  
thine own,  
Dost pierce the broken language of its moan;  
Thou dost not scorn its needs, but satisfy.  
—Dora Greenwell.

He who seeks God if he seeks anything beside God will not find him; but he who seeks God alone in the truth will find him and all that God can give with him.—John Tautler.

Think of the brokenness, the incompleteness, the littleness of these lives of ours. We get glimpses of beauty in character which we are not able to attain. We have longings which seem to us too great ever to come true. We dream of things we want to do, but when we come to work them out our clumsy hands cannot put them into realizations. We have glimmerings of a love that is very rich and tender, without trace of selfishness, without envy or jealousy, without resentment. We strive to be sweet-spirited, unselfish, thoughtful, but we must wet our pillow with tears at the close of our marred days because we cannot be what we strive to be. So it is in all our living. Life is ever something too large for us. Yet this incompleteness, this unsatisfactoriness, this poor attainment, finds its realization in the risen Christ. His is the perfect life, and in him we shall find fullness of life.—J. R. Miller.

To have to do with nothing but the true,  
The good, the eternal—and these, not alone  
In the main current of the general life,  
But small experiences of every day—  
To learn not only by a comet's rush,  
But a rose's birth—not by the grandeur, God,  
But by the comfort, Christ.  
—Browning.

© God of love, we know thou lovest us and thy love has chosen our path. We would have it so. May we trust thy choice of rough and smooth, of time and tide, of wind and shower. Give us all that we need to enable us to fight the good fight and to finish our course with joy. Thy lovingkindness is in the heavens; enable us to detect its presence in every incident of this day. Thy faithfulness reacheth unto the skies—help us to reckon upon it in every step of this day's pilgrimage. Thy righteousness is like the great mountains—may we keep it in view always. Thy judgments are a great deep—may the thought of them give greatness and meaning to the commonest duties. May all our life be great, because thou art great, and because thy spirit is with us. Enable us to realize more constantly thine all-sufficiency. We ask it in the name of Jesus Christ, thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

## Tangles.

[For the leisure hour recreation of old and young. Any reader who can contribute odd and curious enigmas, etc., of a novel and interesting kind is invited to do so, addressing the Puzzle Editor of The Congregationalist.]

### 59. WHAT NAMES?

Although around her life's low source  
Misfortune's mists hung clammy,  
They could not check her upward course,  
This flower of all the family.  
No obstacle she feared to face,  
Nor swerved from her direction,  
But ever sought a higher place,  
And filled it to perfection.

Her brother, from his early youth  
A butt for jeers and railing,  
Yet proved, though simple and uncouth,  
His sister's stay unfailing.  
Ever beside her, firm and true,  
He strengthened and sustained her,  
And even, on occasion due,  
With gentle force restrained her.

M. C. S.

### 60. ANAGRAMMATIC BIOGRAPHY.

[The emphasized words are to be transposed to form the names required.]

1. A monarch of the ancient world, called **CHERUB ZAN DAZEN**, distinguished in politics, war and architecture. At one time he became insane and would neither wear clothing, live in a house, nor eat human food.

2. A noted philosopher, famous for his dialogues. At the instigation of his enemies he **ATE CROSS** poison and died.

3. An American journalist, orator, publicist and author; also a noted advocate of Civil Service reform. Though he joined the colony at Brook Farm, his tastes were rather urban than **RUSTIC**.

4. A famous soldier, leader and statesman, named **MR. COWELL**, born 1599. At the close of a war for religion and liberty he was made ruler of his people.

5. A man of letters, critic and humorist; but a critic so gentle that his words were like **BALM** to the spirit.

6. A brilliant genius for war and government, at one time shaping the policy of Europe. All yielded to his power, and though devastated by war his country would always manage to raise an **OPEN LOAN** to meet his demands.

DOROTHEA.

### A TANGLE-MAKING PRIZE.

A veteran Massachusetts clergyman, who is much interested in the "Characteristic Initials," suggests that readers for once be asked to fit the characteristics to the names instead of to guess the names from the characteristics. This exercise, his experience has shown, is a much more difficult puzzle. Acting on the suggestion, "Tangles" offers a prize of a handsome fountain pen—with gold pen point and ebonite reservoir—for the best list of "Characteristic Initials" made on the following names, all lists to be sent in before July 14: 1. Francis Bacon. 2. Thomas B. Macaulay. 3. Alessandro Volta. 4. John G. Saxe. 5. Alexander Hamilton. 6. William Cullen Bryant. 7. John H. Vincent. 8. James D. Dana. 9. Samuel T. Coleridge. 10. James Russell Lowell. 11. John Milton. 12. Samuel F. B. Morse. 13. Salmon P. Chase. 14. Nathaniel P. Willis. 15. James Watt. 16. Lindley Murray. 17. John Howard Payne. 18. Charles Kingsley. 19. Joseph Lister. 20. Giuseppe Garibaldi. Clerical friends, as well as other readers, may find this an interesting test of ingenuity and familiarity with biographical details. "Helped Beat Slavery" is an illustration of what is required, the answer being "Harriet Beecher Stowe."

### ANSWERS.

54. All-ay.

55. Nine cents. By taking a link from one piece each time to connect two pieces together the num-

ber of pieces to be joined is reduced to six, and the cost for opening and soldering six links, as is thus necessary to complete the chain, is 66 cents.

56. 1. Yard. 2. Bar.

57.

2  
15  
16  
5  
9-12-11-6-1-17-4-3-14  
10  
7  
8  
13

58. 1. Neptune. 2. Pan. 3. Pluto. 4. Apollo. 5. Diana. 6. Polyphemus. 7. Mars. 8. Jupiter. 9. Psyche. 10. Venus. 11. Charon. Crossword, Pallas Athene.

Answers received to Tangles of June 4: J. H. S., Auburndale, Mass., 48, 49, 51, 52, 53; Mrs. G. E. Aiken, Newton, Mass., 49; N. L., Chelsea, Mass., 48, 51; Nillor, Middletown Springs, Vt., 48, 49, 50, 53; M. J. Heyward, Keene, N.H., 49, 52; Mrs. M. A. Harrington, Webster, Mass., 43, 44, 46, 47.

The most difficult of the lot proved to be No. 50.

## THE SACRED CONSTITUTION.

BY GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH.

If there is any one national relic that is considered sacred in this country it is the original Constitution, with the pen signatures of the famous signers. While every schoolboy is called upon some time to read, study and even commit to memory this valuable document, it is doubtful if more than a dozen who read this article will ever see the original paper, although facsimiles of it flood the country and give one an adequate idea of its appearance.

The Constitution is kept securely guarded in a massive steel safe in the State Department at Washington, and it is rarely that it comes forth to be exhibited. Efforts were made to have it sent to Atlanta to be exhibited at the exposition last year, but all that the authorities would do was to have it brought forth for a short time to be photographed. The utmost care is taken to preserve the original from any injury. This precaution is considered more imperative because of the great harm done to the Declaration of Independence when a facsimile of it was made in 1824. Through ignorance and carelessness this document was so injured that the signatures on it are badly blurred. There are two copies of the Declaration, and both are guarded as sacredly now as the Constitution. One copy is in the handwriting of Thomas Jefferson, and numerous erasures, underlines and alterations show the progressive changes made in it before it was finally adopted and engrossed. The second copy is the officially engrossed one, with the signatures of the signers.

The Constitution is in a wonderful state of preservation. There is only one copy of it, the engrossed one, with the signatures of the men who made it. The ink has not faded to any great extent, and the signatures are particularly clear and distinct, although over one hundred years old. The Constitution consists of four large sheets of parchment, twenty-two by twenty-eight inches in size. The curious chirography and capital letters in vogue a hundred years ago give a quaint and ancient appearance to the venerable document.

On the last page the signers have put their autographs, beginning with George Washington, who signed himself as "President and Deputy from Virginia." The rest of the signatures show a wide range of style, from the full, flowing, easy one to the short, cramped and schoolboy method of writing. The safe in which the paper is kept is a strong, massive affair, protected by a combination lock, the secret of which is known by only one or two officials. Should the document disappear these custodians would be held responsible for its loss, and it is safe to say that they exercise due care in guarding the paper from injury or loss.

In all matters of eternal truth the soul is before the intellect; the things of God are spiritually discerned.—Robertson.

## Just Now

When inferior, low grade alum baking powders are being urged upon the public, it is well to remember that alum is unwholesome; its use in bread making is prohibited in some countries and baking powders made with alum are required in some States to be so branded.

The only acid ingredient used in Cleveland's baking powder is pure cream of tartar; no alum, no ammonia, no adulteration of any kind. It costs a few cents a pound more than alum powders, but it is worth more.

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## The Conversation Corner.



Last night I went to a high school graduation, and the valedictorian took for her subject The Homeric Greeks. She said that although those ancient people differed widely from us in most respects they were like us in this, that they loved their homes and children. But the Homeric Greeks did not have any Sunday schools or Children's Sundays! The observance of the latter began only a few years ago, but now it is one

of the happiest days of the church calendar in many parts of the country. I suppose the great rain of last Sunday affected some of the public exercises, although children are brave like the ancient Greeks. For I heard last night that when a teacher asked a scholar what the Homeric men did when it rained, the boy replied, "They got wet." A letter from Maine tells of flowers and a children's choir and a sermon about children. I hear from New Hampshire of a minister who preached to the children about the world, with all its wild flowers, as God's garden, and the children as his plants, telling as an illustration the story of our Eskimo boy, Pomiuk. Now comes a letter about the Sunday close by us in Massachusetts:

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Dear Mr. Martin: Children's Sunday, the 81st anniversary of our Sunday school, was very rainy. The primary school carried banners as they came in, upon which were written the things they had learned this year—the books of the Bible, the commandments, the beatitudes, the names of the apostles, five Psalms and the Apostles' Creed. Dr. McKenzie gave a good sermon to the children, taking his text from Heb. 11: 16, and told about the two women who founded the first school in our church, Hannah Tenney and Mary Monroe. Bibles were distributed to the graduating class of the primary department. It is a custom every year for the church to do this. Every Bible has the scholar's name, the name of the First Church and Dr. McKenzie's name written in it. After the exercises plants were given to the children. Ralph C. and I each got a lantana.

RALPH B.

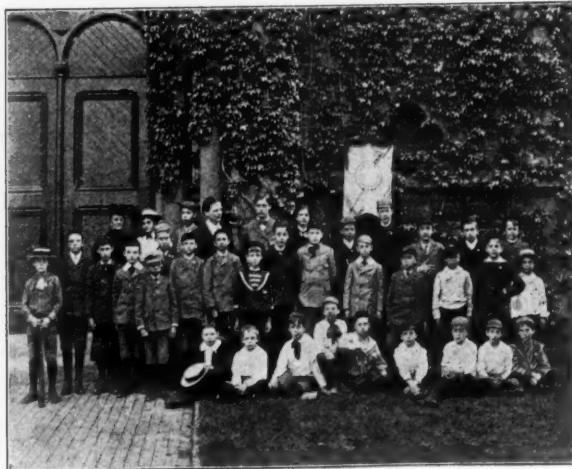
Excellent for the children to have those five things, besides the five Psalms, fixed in their memories for life! I know about the starting of that Sunday school; I do not mean that I was there eighty-one years ago, but the first lady mentioned above told me about it some twenty-five years ago. She was then an aged woman in Billerica and said that the school was in a district school-house near the "Appian Way." To show that those children give as well as get, and practice the beatitudes as well as learn them, I will add that I have just received a letter from another Ralph, sending from the "Junior Alliance" a contribution for the support "of our little Northern friend, Pomiuk." Nor is this all from Cambridge—here are some of the children themselves, in a picture which has been reduced for our

page. When I heard of the "Captains of Ten," I supposed it meant ten boys who were called captains, but that is not it at all. The following letter will tell us all about it:

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Dear Mr. Martin: This club was started by Miss M. for the purpose of making good men from those boys that attended it. At first only those from the Sunday school could enter, but now any boy can be voted in. There are three divisions in the club, Squads A, B and C, arranged according to the ages of the boys. Each squad has different work. The youngest boys have a course of paper sloyd and have also their "mud-pie days," when they model in clay. In Squad B the boys, under twelve years of age and yet older than the boys of Squad C, are engaged in a course of whittling. The work of Squad A is wood-carving. The club meets every Friday afternoon for work in the different squads, except once a month, when it holds a business meeting to decide about money matters, elections, etc. At one of these meetings we voted some money for Dr. Grenfell's work in Labrador.

The young men seen in the picture are Harvard students who have kindly consented to teach the club. Our name, the "Captains of Ten," means simply the captains of ten fingers; therefore the sign on the banner consists of two hands that are ruling a line. In this way the ten fingers are shown, while the captainship is signified by a sword. If you no-



tice a little fellow in the front row with his ten fingers displayed on his knees, I wish to say that he is in Squad C, and evidently wished to denote the meaning of the name of the club. I do not think he is a Cornerer. I do not think that there are any Cornerers except the "two Ralphs," and you may like to know that another Ralph has entered the club. I think that the first two Ralphs are in the picture. . . . Yours truly, PHILIP A.

O yes, I see them, and also another boy in the front row, on the ground, who has been a Corner member for years. As to the "little fellow" who is acting as the sign of the club, ask him if he isn't a Cornerer! The dotted lines show that I have omitted Philip's interesting account of the last outing of the club "in the beautiful woods of Newton." We can all imagine that, although one extraordinary thing is mentioned, "that many boys became extremely hungry as they longingly viewed the plump cardboard boxes, on which were inscribed Ladies' Boots or H. & D.'s Fine Hats!" But the "Captains of Ten," with its happy name, is a unique and valuable organization, which we are glad to know about. I understand that the "Captains" have been associated about seven years, and every year have a sale of the work of their hands. As every one of you Cornerers has ten soldiers under your command, you ought, in this way or some other, to

train them to active and useful service. What do you suppose is the text at the head of their certificate? Prov. 12: 24. Read it.

Now for the Fourth of July—[no chance for a single firecracker, Mr. Martin!—D. F.]

Mr. Martin

## CORNER SCRAP-BOOK.

"Our Flag." A Cornerer has sent me a little book with that title, containing a connected account of the different flags of our country, beautifully illustrated with colored lithographs. It is just what I have often wished when in a hurry to know something about our national emblem. So I give you the names of the publishers, if you should ever want it. (Tuttle, Morehouse and Taylor, New Haven, Ct.; paper, 40 cts.; cloth, 75 cts.) Meantime, I will cut out for your scrap-books a few dates and facts, which I know you will find convenient some time.

English Flag. St. George, Bishop of Cappadocia, gave Richard Coeur de Lion, as a banner, what is now called the "red cross of St. George," about 1192. In 1606, in honor of the union of Scotland with England, James I. added the diagonal white cross of St. Andrew, making the field, which had previously been white, blue. In 1707 the two crosses were put in the upper corner, and the color of the flag was changed to crimson. In 1801, when Ireland too became part of the United Kingdom, the cross of St. Patrick, a red diagonal, was added. This is the present "royal jack," carried by merchant vessels in the corner of a red flag, by "naval reserves" (as the Cunarders) in the corner of a blue flag.

American Flag. The Puritan colonists, not approving the crosses in the flag, used, after 1707, the red flag, with some other device in place of them. This, in New England, was usually the pine tree. At Lexington there were no flags at all, according to this writer, but at Bunker Hill the pine tree flag. Let Christian Endeavor delegates to "Washington, '96," note Trumbull's great picture of the Battle of Bunker Hill in the rotunda of the Capitol, and see if the flag in it does not show the pine tree. The first "striped flag," with the two crosses in the corner, and thirteen red and white stripes, was hoisted at Washington's headquarters in Cambridge, Jan. 2, 1776. (No doubt any of the "Captains of Ten" can point out the exact place to visiting Cornerers!) June 14, 1777, the American Congress at Philadelphia enacted that the flag of the thirteen United States should be thirteen white stars on a blue field, with thirteen alternate red and white stripes. That date is now celebrated as the birthday of our flag. Washington himself is said to have drawn the design of the flag, which was made by Mrs. Ross, a shopkeeper in that city. When Vermont and Kentucky were added (see Corner Scrap-Book, Feb. 20), the number both of stars and stripes was increased to fifteen. In 1818 a bill was passed reducing the stripes to the original thirteen and making the number of stars conform to the number of States. The latter are arranged in rows, the additions being made on the first Fourth of July after the admission of a State. This week the flag shows forty-five stars, including that of the new State of Utah.

L. H. M.

## The Sunday School

LESSON FOR JULY 12.

2 Sam. 5: 1-12.

### DAVID KING OVER ALL ISRAEL.

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D. D.

Saul's royal house fell by its own weight, when the divine Spirit had been withdrawn from it and it was gradually being deserted by the people. When it had fallen David came forward to take his appointed place as king. The substance of today's lesson is in the first two verses, the rest of the passage furnishes illustrations. Three reasons are given in these two verses why David should be king of the entire nation: that he was closely united to the people, that he had long been the real ruler and that he had been divinely appointed. We are to study these three things as showing qualifications for leadership. David possessed them in an eminent degree. No other Jewish leader has ever left so profound an impression on the nation as he did. Abraham founded it, Moses organized it, but David gave to it unity and glory. Yet every man has in some degree the same qualities that David had and each may cultivate these qualities for the same end. David's first qualification here mentioned was:

1. Sympathetic knowledge of the people. They said to him, "We are thy bone and thy flesh." No one knows men well who does not love them much. David is the most lovable of all Old Testament heroes. With a manly courage never surpassed, a womanly affection which won from men the utmost devotion, a statesmanship that commanded universal confidence, faith and spiritual insight that made him priest as well as king, he stands forever as the head of the nation of Israel.

The enthusiasm with which over 1,200 chiefs gathered about him [1 Chron. 12: 23-40] had been growing for nearly a score of years. As a lad he had won a splendid reputation for skill in music, for courage, discretion, beauty and piety [1 Sam. 16: 18]. He used all these qualities in behalf of others. He would charm away Saul's melancholy with his harp, or fight the Philistine giant with his sling, or enter into a solemn covenant of friendship with Jonathan, or avenge Nabal's insult to his young men, from a genuine unselfish interest in his fellowmen. "All Israel and Judah loved David, for he went out and came in before them."

In this respect Israel's great king stands before us as an illustrious example. To cherish a hearty regard for others for their own sakes, to see in every face possibilities of likeness to God and to be in earnest to help to realize them, to foster an intelligent love for one's town and country because of their value to the people, is to fit one's self to be a leader among men. Whoever makes himself necessary to others will not lack followers.

2. Sympathetic knowledge of himself. He knew that he had been divinely called to the throne, but he sought to act like a king rather than to bear the name of king. "In times past," the chiefs said, "when Saul was king, it was thou that leddest out and broughtest in Israel." He so bore himself before them that they recognized his divine appointment to be their shepherd and prince. He studied himself as he studied them, that he might serve them well. His victory over Jerusalem is an illustrious example of David's self-knowledge. He saw that Israel could not be a great nation with an enemy in its midst. But he saw also how he could get rid of the enemy. His strategy in appealing to the personal loyalty of the army to himself, in offering a prize for bravery, in selecting the weakest point for attack, are only hinted at in the story. We do not know how David strengthened the fortress he had won, how he imprinted his own personality on it till it came to be called, "the City of David," how he won the king of Tyre to be his friend, how he impressed upon the people the fact that the Lord of hosts was with him, how, in a few years, he enlarged the borders of his

kingdom twenty fold. These facts are barely mentioned, but they show the man's confidence in himself and just estimate of himself, which never exist in due proportion except in those who feel profoundly their responsibility to God.

Bravery, unselfishness and piety are not of themselves sufficient to make leaders. The people have often followed to mortifying defeats men and women who had all these qualities. The causes of temperance, education and free government have suffered much at the hands of brave, devoted, pious persons who have claimed leadership without judgment or experience. One must know himself before he can lead others. David learned his own character in the solitude of the field, the vicissitudes of the camp and the tumult of battle before he accepted his place as king.

3. Sympathetic knowledge of God. He was always frank and glad in acknowledging God's presence with him. When he told of his adventures in killing wild beasts that threatened his flock, he said, "The Lord delivered me out of the paw of the lion and out of the paw of the bear." When he went forth to fight Goliath, he met the giant's boast of his prowess by saying, "Thou comest to me with a sword and with a spear and with a javelin; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts." When he came to the throne he accepted his appointment as from God, and with it the plans of God as his own. He perceived that the Lord had exalted his kingdom for his people Israel's sake. This sympathy with God and with God's love for his people made music in his soul which he expressed in language that has been adopted by all nations. It fitted him to lead the world's praises.

The highest privilege given to any man is to feel at home with God and to know that he has appointed him to do the work in which he is engaged. That work each one may best find out for himself. The greatest crisis in any life is when it is hesitating in the choice of its calling. Many a bark which drifts aimlessly for a time is caught at last by the current and carried, through a kind Providence, along peaceful shores. Many another is sadly wrecked, and sometimes because parents seek to carry out their own wills instead of helping to find God's will for their children. If Jesse had had his way, David would have remained with the sheep and Israel would have been without a leader [1 Sam. 16: 11]. But when he recognized the divine summons he brought his boy to receive the place designed for him. That boy caught Abraham's spirit, and in uniting Israel found that, like its founder, he was blessing mankind.

To gain the qualities we have here considered is to fit one's self for high service in any position. It is to make one's calling and election sure. David ascending his throne over all Israel is the true type of manhood, coming so near to the heart of mankind that every ingenuous youth who studies his life will be attracted to imitate his virtues.

### THE CHURCH PRAYER MEETING.

Topic, July 5-11. The Duty and Uses of Rest. Mark 6: 30-32; Luke 12: 15-23.

For renewing physical vigor; for recreating the mind; for giving truer views of life.

(See prayer meeting editorial.)

It is on all sides worth considering (blatant ignorance or base vulgarity alone excepted) that the revolution effected by Christianity in human life is immeasurable and unparalleled by any other movement in history, though most nearly approached by that of the Jewish religion of which, however, it is a development so that it may be regarded as of a piece with it. If thus regarded, the whole system of religion is so immeasurably in advance of all others that it may fairly be said that if it had not been for the Jews the human race would not have had any religion worth our serious attention as such.—George J. Romanes.



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### PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM.

SPECIAL CHRISTIAN ACTIVITIES IN CITIES.  
(Parallel with *The Congregationalist's* August  
Topic for Missionary Meetings.)

It would be interesting and inspiring now and then to devote a missionary meeting, or a series of missionary meetings, to the numerous religious and philanthropic enterprises in a single large city, choosing naturally the nearest local center and studying in outline its institutional churches, social settlements, rescue missions, Christian Associations, city missionary societies, efforts for children, missions to foreigners and work for special classes, such as prisoners, seamen and policemen, Salvation Army slum posts, etc. As the tendency of modern life is towards the aggregation of the population in great cities, the problem of how to evangelize the multitudes of non-church-goers becomes more and more perplexing.

A new organization which is trying to solve this problem by means of methods as old as the gospel itself is the Open Air Workers' Association of America, which has its headquarters in Brooklyn, N. Y., and counts among its officers such well-known Christian workers as Drs. T. S. Hamlin, Josiah Strong, A. C. Dixon and Rev. Messrs. R. A. Torrey and E. H. Byington. The distinct aim of this organization is to incite Christians to start and support open air gospel services. These are sometimes held in tents, but the gatherings in a public square or in a vacant city lot, with only a simple contrivance to elevate the preacher above his congregation, are often more successful in attracting the desired class of hearers. In this work sometimes a gospel wagon, large enough to carry the preacher and singers, is used. Covered with Bible texts and filled with enthusiastic workers, it soon attracts a crowd, but a cheaper and more unique instrument for Christian warfare is a gospel push cart, a convenient little hand cart, so arranged as to provide a platform for speakers and singers from which they can be seen and heard by large audiences.

Perhaps the Sunday afternoon meetings on Boston Common are as good examples as any of typical open air evangelistic services, and no one who sees the crowd, which is made up of all sorts and conditions of men—swarthy foreigners, merry children, seedy-looking loafers, men and women in bicycle costumes and worthy citizens out for a promenade—can doubt that one preacher at least has succeeded in "reaching the masses." The evangelistic meetings carried on in car stables and on the wharves constitutes another interesting phase of open air work in Boston.

Christian work among prisoners is well known and has long been carried on with a fair degree of success, but a comparatively new organization for the spiritual instruction of policemen is the International Christian Police Association. It was organized in England many years ago, but the movement was not inaugurated in the United States until 1891. The police stations are visited and half-hour meetings are held, of which singing is an important feature. The policemen's wives come in for their share of attention and special meetings for them have been fruitful of good results. The association has workers in Chicago, Philadelphia and Buffalo. New York has a Christian Police Association, which has reading-rooms and a hall where religious services are held every Sunday afternoon and meetings for policemen's children every Friday afternoon. In connection with this organization is a Police Society of Christian Endeavor and a Police Band of Prayer.

Missions to seamen have always possessed an element of romance, and as a class they are usually susceptible to efforts for their moral and spiritual elevation and appreciative of enterprises for their comfort and instruction. Early in this century there were many conversions among sailors, and efforts for their evangelization were recognized as among the most important phases of city mis-

sionary work. The first society for this purpose was formed in Boston, Mass., in 1812, and though it did not live long the movement led to the organization of similar work in New York, Charleston, S. C., Philadelphia, New Orleans, Portland, Me., New Bedford, Mass. In the year 1825 there were in the United States seventy Bethel Unions, thirty-three Marine Bible Societies, fifteen churches and floating chapels for seamen. In 1827 was organized the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, which is still pushing its aggressive work among the sailors in Boston and at its branch mission at Vineyard Haven, and the following year the famous Father Taylor opened his Bethel at the North End in connection with the Boston Port Society. In 1828 also was born the largest organization for the help of sailors, the American Seamen's Friend Society, which has its headquarters in New York and publishes *The Sailor's Magazine*, the oldest of the periodicals issued in behalf of seamen. Sailor's Homes, loan libraries, savings banks, asylums, rests, distribution of periodicals, temperance and C. E. societies are among the methods used to reach this class of the public servants, but to the influence of the personal work of missionaries and the evangelistic services in bethels and on board vessels in harbor can be traced the conversion of thousands of Christian seamen on our waters today.

Efforts for children in cities are almost too numerous to mention, but at this season of the year the "fresh air" work takes a foremost place. Boston, like New York, has a unique enterprise called the Floating Hospital, which is one of the most beautiful of its charities. A great barge makes semi-weekly trips down the harbor during the summer, giving scores of sick babies with their mothers a cool, restful outing in the invigorating sea air. A regular corps of physicians and trained nurses is in attendance, and the decks of the vessel resemble a hospital ward with their cots, hammocks and various contrivances for the ailing little ones. The Boston Floating Hospital is now connected with the Ten Times One Society, and Rev. R. B. Tobey, who was the originator of the movement in this city, is the chairman of the committee having the hospital in charge. The first trip this season will be made about July 10.

In studying the various forms of Christian activities in cities the local city missionary society should not be set aside for newer and more unique enterprises. The Boston City Missionary Society, under the direction of Rev. D. W. Waldron, has a deservedly high reputation for its work in the line of summer philanthropies. Last week the first visitors to Rosemary Cottage for this season, a party of forty-four women and children, left the hot city en route for Eliot, Me., full of happy anticipation of their two weeks' sojourn in this ideal summer home. The society's Fresh Air Fund also provides car rides, picnics of a day to Franklin Park and harbor excursions for the poor and unfortunate of all ages and nationalities, who gratefully welcome this opportunity to escape from the city's heat, and frequently children are sent to country homes for a fortnight's sojourn.

#### Sources of Information.

Report of the Open Air Workers' Association, to be obtained of Miss E. V. Prentice, 77 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*The Union Gospel News*, published in Cleveland, O.

*The Sailor's Magazine*, published in New York, and *The Sea Breeze*, published by the Boston Seaman's Friend Society.

Life of Father Taylor, the Sailor Preacher, by Gilbert Haven and Thomas Russell.

Annual report of the Boston City Missionary Society.

*The Congregationalist* for July 19, 1894, on Summer Philanthropies and for March 7, 1895, on City Problems.

For literature on fresh air work address Rev. D. W. Waldron, Congregational House, Boston, and for information on the Floating Hospital apply to Rev. R. B. Tobey, 198 Dartmouth Street, Boston.

We are amazed at the apathy of many of our churches with regard to the antecedents

of the men whom they call to the pastorate. Over and over again do we hear of a man leaving a church under a cloud and at once receiving a call to another church. We must suppose the call is given in ignorance of the facts; but does this excuse the folly? The relation of pastor and people is a very intimate, and should be a very sacred, one. No call should be extended to a stranger without full inquiry, either directly by a committee of the church, or through the secretary of the State convention, as to his reputation. Much shame and sorrow might be saved to the church by the exercise of such a precaution.—*New York Examiner*.

### Y. P. S. O. E.

#### PRAYER MEETING.

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN.

Topic, July 12-18. Enthusiasm in Christian Service. Acts 4: 13-33.

We see no lack of enthusiasm in the world of politics. The echo of the shouting at college Commencements and reunions has hardly died away. A stranger looking on at the stock exchange in any of our great cities would infer that men had almost gone wild over their business. It seems sometimes as if only in the sphere of religion was enthusiasm wanting. There are times, it is true, when we Christians feel the thrill and uplift of our faith. A great convention, when we meet together to plan larger things for Christ, moves us, but the question after all is, do we carry into our daily life that steady enthusiasm which makes the service of Christ so easy and makes us effective workers?

We sometimes think that if we were at the head of some of the great Christian activities of the day, if the reach of our influence were greater, then we could easily be enthusiastic, but what we are doing seems so comparatively slight that it is hard to command in it any great or sustained passion of earnestness. Our Sunday school scholars are dull or mischievous. The prayer meeting for which we are somewhat responsible lags. In our effort to do some special thing for Christ we meet with unforeseen discouragements. So we plod wearily along the dusty highway instead of soaring aloft on wings. There is all the more reason then to lay hold of sources of enthusiasm which will tide us over these depressing times.

One is the thought of identification with a great cause. However remote from the front of the fight we are, however feeble and fruitless our endeavors seem to be, we are, nevertheless, engaged in the most magnificent enterprise of the ages. We are trying to make this world like God's heaven. We are making use of those influences which alone will keep this world from being eaten out by sin.

There is inspiration, too, in the thought of the great army of workers with whom we are leagued. The members of a college society take pride in thinking of the achievements of eminent men in their fraternity. What Dr. Parkhurst, for instance, has done in New York city stimulates younger and more ordinary men related to him by special ties of college or society life. Take heart, discouraged worker, as you remember that while indifference and apathy may prevail around you, all over this world are men and women who are striving hard for Christ and are winning laurels. They are your fellow-workers in the Lord and you theirs.

I like to think also of the derivation of the word enthusiasm. The idea is God in us. This, indeed, is the great and enduring source of enthusiasm. Only as we open our lives to the spirit of God and make him the director of all our endeavors can we hope to be truly enthusiastic. With him possessing and animating us we are sure of success. He is working through us, and more and more shall we feel the joy of laboring with him. So the simplest service for Christ will have behind it a divine enthusiasm.

## Literature

## BOOK REVIEWS.

*Books and Their Makers During the Middle Ages*, by George Haven Putnam, A. M. Vol. I.; 476-1600. It is becoming that this great work of a scholar, book lover and publisher should be sent out in all the dignified elegance of the bookmaker's art. The paper, print and binding are delightful and the only lack we feel is that of an index, for which we must wait patiently until the second volume appears. That it will be comprehensive we judge from the bibliography with which the work sets out.

Mr. Putnam has given us a full and interesting account of the rise of the copyist's art in the monasteries of southern Italy, following on the extinction of the book trade in the ruined classic age, with complete sketches of Cassiodorus and St. Benedict. It was Cassiodorus, our readers may remember, who, as minister of Theodoric, formulated the doctrine of religious tolerance, so soon to be submerged by the medieval floods of bigotry. *Religionem imperare non possumus, quia nemo cogitur ut credat invitatus* (we must not enforce [acceptance of] a creed, since no one can think or can believe against his will). This biographical matter in regard to the fathers of the monastic book copying is followed by an account of early libraries, of bookmaking in the early universities, of the book trade in the manuscript period and of the beginnings of printing and the printer-publishers of Italy, the most famous of whom was Aldus, whose trade-mark Mr. Putnam has had stamped in gold upon his own cover.

The book is full of special learning and is for the most part well digested and flows smoothly on, except for some repetitions of matter and some unconquerable details. There is an abundance of picturesque and romantic material—the glimpses of the nuns as copyists, of the monks at work in winter-time in their cold cells, of a "skilled and zealous scribe named Richard, an Englishman, who spent many years in adding to the library; twenty years after his death, when the rest of his body had crumbled into dust, the right hand, with which this holy work had been accomplished, was found intact and has since been preserved under the altar as a holy relic," the straits of the universities to secure authentic textbooks for their students, and much besides.

As a proof of the value which was put upon the work of the copyist, we may quote the story of "a worldly and sinful Brother who, notwithstanding his frivolities, was a zealous scribe, and who had in industrious moments written out an enormous folio volume containing religious instruction. When he died the devil claimed his soul. The angels, however, brought before the throne of judgment the great book, and for each letter therein written pardon was given for one sin, and behold, when the count was completed, there was one letter over, and, says Dietrich (the narrator), naively, it was a very big book. Thereupon judgment was given that the soul of the monk should be permitted again to enter the body in order: that he might go through a period of penance on earth." Such a book as this is of the greatest value and interest in our overcrowded age. Bibliolaters will revel in it, students will resort to it, but there is also knowledge and a widening of the sense of the relations of things, and an apprecia-

tion of the narrow chance which saved us anything of the literary product of the past, for every one who cares for the history of mankind. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.]

## BIBLICAL STUDY.

*Annotations on the Epistles of Paul to the Romans and 1 Corinthians, Chapters I-VI*, by Prof. Henry E. Jacobs, D. D., of the Lutheran Seminary, Philadelphia. This is the most recent volume of the Lutheran Commentary, which draws on toward its completion. We have spoken of the preceding volumes and are glad to add our commendation of this new issue. The plan is rather expository than critical, and will on that account have a wider field. We are glad to see that Dr. Jacobs has included a translation of Luther's characteristic introduction to his commentary on the Romans. [Christian Literature Co. \$2.00.]

*Baptism and Feet washing* by Rev. P. Bergtresser, D. D. This book grew out of the Waynesboro discussion—a public debate upon the question of the method of baptism which took place in 1879. Dr. Bergtresser has since pursued the subject more thoroughly and has produced this book as a summing up of his final conclusions in the matter of the mode of administering water in baptism. Much of the ground traversed is familiar, but the author's nice handling of classic and Scriptural references enables him to state his side of the argument very strongly. In regard to infant baptism, he rightly emphasizes its importance in view of the fact that the household is the real unit of church life. The third section of the book, upon feet-washing as a sacrament, was called out by a practical discussion with the Mennonites and takes up a subject which, so far as we know, has never been fully considered in a published book. Here, too, the work is well done, and we commend the treatise as a whole to those whom need or inclination calls to a study of the questions it considers. [Lutheran Publishing Society. \$1.00.]

*Patmos, or the Unveiling*, by Rev. Charles Beecher, approaches a difficult topic with a power of literary resource and an enthusiasm which make it thoroughly readable. Whether we agree with the author or not in our view of the scope and meaning of the prophecies, he interests us by the skill with which he interweaves his thought into the texture of the book of which he treats. Not intent on squaring a partial view of history with a narrow and wooden conception of the revelation, he finds its visions suggestive in a hundred ways. Students of the ever fascinating Apocalyptic vision will enjoy its suggestive pages. [Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.]

The emphasis put upon the use of the Psalms in the worship of many of the Presbyterian bodies has made them feel a certain proprietorship and call to champion the use of this portion of the Bible. Written in this spirit of loving devotion is *David's Harp in Song and Story*, by Joseph Waddell Clokey, D. D. Dr. Clokey has gathered together an immense and interesting treasure of example and illustration in regard to the use of the Psalms in all branches of the church. The book is conservative but not polemic, and its most valuable and original part is the history of the use of the Psalter in modern church life. The facts which it has assembled are perhaps nowhere so easily accessible. [United Presbyterian Board of Publication & S. S. Work. \$1.00.]

## STORIES.

It is nearly an impossible task for one of marked individuality to lay aside self completely and appear in another character, especially if sincerity of purpose be a marked feature of that individuality. We are more than ever convinced of this in Mr. Clemens's *Joan of Arc*, in which, despite the entire dissimilarity of the opening chapters to most of his other works, we are soon assured of his identity by traces of his peculiar humor. These early chapters are especially delightful. From the translator's preface, with its clear, beautiful English, giving a penetrating analysis of Joan's matchless work and character, through said translator's words to his great-grand-nephews and nieces, we feel the heart of the poet and enthusiast beating. None but a poet could have given so charming a picture of the fairy tree which figures so conspicuously in Joan's early life, influencing her whole career.

The account of the fairies, surprised by a prosaic woman from Domremy, while dancing under this tree, so dear to Joan's heart, and her report of them to the priest thus compelled to exorcise them, together with the controversy held with "the marvelous child" thereupon (in which she came off victorious), is all given with irresistible charm. We see in her arguments with the priest and others at different times a subtle element, almost casuistical, which afterwards grew into statesmanship in her military career. The whole story of her life is given with a vigor that inspires and exhilarates the reader; but, after taking us with her into the lofty days of her sublime heroism and self-sacrifice, we cannot forgive the author an interlude of something very like buffoonery, where Joan shares in the laughter. We know her to be human, and the incident is supremely funny, but we are not in the mood for it and it jars. This and again where, after drawing a strong parallel between Joan and La Hire, the whole increasingly antithetical, he closes with a weakening anticlimax, we must regard as sins against good literary work, and wonder a little at the perpetrator. How, too, could there flow from so mediæval a pen as the Sieur's such expressions as "rest up," "shorten up," "the color of their wages," "everything was humming," "filled the bill," "jab her string"—anachronisms and vulgarisms as they are! Withal, Mr. Clemens has given us a most satisfying book and one that must live as literature. [Harper & Bros. \$2.50.]

In *The Broken Ring*, by Elizabeth K. Tompkins, we have a Princess Lenore figuring as heroine. Through her willful, imperious nature she falls into the hands of her enemies, her father's kingdom being at war with its neighbor. Placed under surveillance of a young captain, she, despite great pride, becomes fond of him. There is a romantic story connected with his early life, and he eventually, through death of relatives, becomes a prince and wins his Lenore. The closing scene is dramatic and well handled, although the author has not throughout been wholly successful in her treatment of good material. [G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00.]

There is always an interest attaching to stories of the Jacobite rising in 1715, when the weak young king deserted the faithful followers pledged to restore his kingdom, and left them to their fate. Emma Marshall gives the story of the devotion of the Count-

ess of Nithsdale to the fortunes of her husband in *An Escape from the Tower*, wherein it is told how the earl was confined there for treason, and how his intrepid wife succeeded in getting him to a place of safety just on the eve of his execution. There are several minor characters whose lives and loves woven into the story make a readable and interesting volume. [Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.]

*The Lure of Fame*, by Clive Holland, is the story of a simple-minded young girl, reared in a quiet village in Norway, growing worldly through the possession and cultivation of a fine voice. She is estranged from the lover of her early days, but her heart swings back to him just as he loses his life in saving hers. The obscurity of the English is trying in this work, for example, "And went away with her hands over her eyes, like one who could not bear the light, and her soul illumining her face, out into the night air, in which the shadows seemed to hang." [New Amsterdam Book Co. \$1.00.]

In the new edition of the works of Mark Twain we have received the *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and *A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court*, well printed and bound in scarlet cloth. Mark Twain is to be congratulated on the creditable work of his new publishers, and the public on the opportunity to secure so admirable an edition of his works. [Harper & Bros. \$1.75 each.]

## POETRY.

*The Purple East*, by William Watson. The poet makes a large appeal to us when in this degenerate age he abandons the singing of petty songs of individual feeling and experience for the larger prophetic office in which so many of the greatest of his fellows have appeared. It is a large opportunity which Mr. Watson has grasped and his intense moral earnestness carries us along with him and robs us of the desire to make captious objection to the form in which he has voiced the indignation of the Christian West. The book loses, as a whole, by the invariable use of the sonnet form. Only a few have been able to sustain the interest of the reader in the continual recurrence of so artificial a mold of verse, and the interest of this series unquestionably flags at points—especially when the stately measure is employed for purposes of personal attack and defense. We are content to leave the final verdict as to Mr. Watson's verse to posterity, but we can see that while there will be some sifting out of chaff in this little book it does express with great power the best feeling of Christian England and America. [Stone & Kimball. 75 cents.]

*Poems and Ballads*, by Robert Louis Stevenson, includes all of Mr. Stevenson's previously published poems, and more than forty additional ones. The well-known verses for children are as delightful as ever upon a rereading, showing an intimate acquaintance with children's moods and fancies, with a quaint rhythm and spirit which always appeals to them. The ballads are chiefly founded on old legends, and contain many strong lines, while the last, *Christmas at Sea*, though short, is full of power and pathos. [New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.]

*Soul and Sense*, by Hannah Parker Kimball. Perhaps the most hopeful part of this book of verse is found at the end, in the part devoted to the earlier verses, whose promise is hardly fulfilled by the

later work. There is enough of the poetic feeling, and the power of giving it musical expression is not lacking, but the author has suffered her steps to be diverted to the barren ways of despair, and the spirit of pessimism mars her work far too often for its best success. The world does not come to poetry for an echo of its sorrows, but for inspiration, for hope and for delight. [Cope-land & Day. 75 cents.]

## ORATORY AND VOICE BUILDING.

*Public Speaking and Debate*, A Manual for Advocates and Agitators, by George Jacob Holyoke. This is the second edition of a valuable book which has long been out of print. In its original form it was highly commended by such orators as Wendell Phillips and Dr. Parker of the London City Temple. With formal rhetoric in the scholastic sense it has little or nothing to do, but it is full of strong, sensible and suggestive matter which will be of the highest value to those who desire to make themselves influential in public life, whether in the forum or the pulpit. The keynote of the book is "effectiveness as the aim of oratory," and this is enforced and illustrated from a wide experience and reading and rather helped than hindered by the fact that Mr. Holyoke is himself an agitator and speaks without much reverence for established forms and usages. [Glenn & Co. \$1.10]

*Voice Building and Tone Placing*, by H. Holbrook Curtis, M. D. This book, dedicated to one of the greatest singers of the present age, is a treatise on the use, training and restoration of the human voice with distinct reference to its use in rendering music. Its illustrations are practical and beautifully reproduced and printed, and the book bears every evidence of value for students of its topic. [D. Appleton & Co. \$2.00.]

*Public Speaking and Reading*, A Treatise on Delivery, by Prof. E. N. Kirby of Boston University. The author, not unfairly, calls the ideal which he sets before his pupils the "new elocution." It is based on a conversational method and very practical aims of clearness and persuasion. He insists upon the importance of breadth of knowledge and distinct purpose in the use of words. The selections for practice are admirable in their literary quality and the book is carefully indexed. [Lee & Shepard. \$1.00]

## MISCELLANEOUS.

*Proceedings of the First National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches*. The Fourth Free Church Conference, held at Nottingham, Eng., March 10-12, 1896. English Nonconformity seems to have come to complete self-consciousness in the great council whose official report appears in this volume. English papers of the highest standing and of all shades of religious and political belief have characterized it as the most significant gathering of the year in Great Britain, dividing with the Church Congress the attention of the thinking public. We have already referred with interest to its deliberations, and are glad to welcome this complete report of the transactions and addresses. [London: James Clark & Co.]

*A History of the Young Men's Christian Association*, by L. L. Doggett, Ph. D. Vol. I. The Founding of the Association, 1844-1855. This first volume of what is intended to be a complete history of the association carries the story through the initial and en-

larging stage of the movement. It was originally presented in the department of sociology in the University of Leipzig as a thesis for a doctor's degree, but has since been enlarged and enriched. We hope that its success will encourage the author to proceed with the preparation of the following volumes. A good portrait of George Williams, the founder of the association, is prefixed to the text. [International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. \$1.00.]

*The American Conference of International Arbitration*, Held in Washington, D. C., April 22, 23, 1896. We are glad to have the minutes and addresses of the significant meeting on international arbitration, to which we have already given considerable space in our columns. It is issued in a large paged and beautifully printed book by the Baker & Taylor Co. of New York. [\$1.00.]

From Harper's Round Table Library we have *Track Athletics in Detail*, Compiled by the Editor of Interscholastic Sport in Harper's Round Table, illustrated from Instantaneous Photographs. How large and serious a place modern athletics takes in the education of American youth is shown by this book, which was prepared for boys in our preparatory schools, and takes up what are known as track events, sprinting, jumping and bicycling, with an added chapter on bicycling for girls. Its illustrations are instantaneous photographs from life, illustrating the form of famous amateur athletes, and the text is full of practical and sensible suggestions. [Harper & Bros. \$1.25.]

*Nature of an Universe of Life*, by Leonidas Spratt of Jacksonville, Fla. Such a book as this gives one a vivid sense of the limitations of knowledge. Here is a man who has evidently given long and careful thought to a great subject. He has written, printed and published a book, and we, with the best will and endeavor, are entirely unable to determine what it is all about. What, for instance, does he mean by saying of man in the preface that "he comes from a being finite of the word of God in force; and goes to the man possible of a civilization possible under conditions existing at this earth"? or by this, "and that nature, including man, is in resolution of such reality and force"? We suppose these sentences mean something, but what we are entirely unable to determine. And as the preface so is the book. [Vance Printing Co. Jacksonville, Fla. \$2.00.]

## NOTES.

— *The Critic* tells of the summer plans of seventy-six American literary people, but what are they among the hundreds who are entitled to belong to that increasing company?

— *The Dial* celebrates its completion of a score of volumes with a historical review and an unusually bright and interesting number. We offer its editors and proprietors our hearty congratulations and good wishes.

— Two English ladies, Mrs. Lewis and her sister, Mrs. Gibson, have been so fortunate as to discover among some stray leaves of manuscript which they purchased in Egypt a single leaf from the Hebrew text of the book of Ecclesiasticus.

— We remind our readers that the \$35,000 necessary to secure the Elmwood estate, the late residence of James Russell Lowell, for a public park must be raised by July 1. A large part of this sum has already been subscribed but it is the final pull which counts.

— A novelty in bookmaking is found in a Bible for home reading which Mr. C. G. Montifore has prepared for Jewish readers. It has a detachable preface, which can be withdrawn from the book by cutting a thread. We can think of books which would be quite readable if the preface could be left and the body of the book detached.

— Canadian politics, just now at fever heat, have been further stirred by the granting of a degree to Prof. Goldwin Smith by Toronto University and the consequent resignation of one of the university trustees on the ground that Professor Smith's utterances in regard to the annexation of Canada to the United States were treasonable. If English Oxford made no protest, surely Toronto might have done a gracious thing for Canada's most famous scholar without its being necessary to make a fuss about his political opinions.

— In reply to certain criticisms made on the poor quality of much of the paper now used by publishers, George Haven Putnam, in the *New York Sun*, gives as the reason for that fact—a reason which he admits must seem to many to be well-nigh incredible—the decrease of religious fanaticism on the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. Myriads of pilgrims used to cross those dreary deserts on their way to Mecca, every one of them being clothed in flowing garments of finest white linen. Out of their number hundreds and thousands would die by the wayside, rendering it at one time a most profitable business to strip these linen garments from the bodies and send them to the large paper factories of Europe. It was from this source, Mr. Putnam says, that the best paper was obtained, but the Mohammedans no longer in such large numbers undertake these pilgrimages, therefore not so many die by the wayside, and hence the inability to furnish so high a quality of paper.

#### BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Estes & Lauriat, Boston.*  
**A PARISIEN IN AMERICA.** By S. C. de Soissons. pp. 258. \$1.25.  
*Cong. S. S. & Pub. Society, Boston.*  
**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A PARSON IN THE WILD WEST.** By Rev. John Brown. pp. 215. \$1.00.  
*Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.*  
**STORIES BY ENGLISH AUTHORS, Italy.** By James Payn and others. pp. 175. 75 cents.  
**STORIES BY ENGLISH AUTHORS, Africa.** By A. Coburn Doyle and others. pp. 224. 75 cents.  
**KING AND BARONAGE.** By W. H. Hutton. pp. 117. 50 cents.  
**THE MAKING OF THE ENGLISH NATION.** By C. G. Robertson. pp. 113. 50 cents.  
**JERSEY STREET AND JERSEY LANE.** By H. C. Bunner. pp. 201. \$1.25.  
**HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.** By Alfred Weber. Translated by Frank Thilly, Ph. D. pp. 630. \$2.50.  
*Macmillan & Co., New York.*  
**THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT ROME.** By George Clarke, Ph. D. pp. 168. 75 cents.  
**CHRISTMAS STORIES.** By Charles Dickens. pp. 622. \$1.00.  
**THE MODERN READER'S BIBLE, Deuteronomy.** Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by Richard G. Moulton, Ph. D. pp. 162. 50 cents.  
*G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.*  
**AMERICA AND EUROPE.** By D. A. Wells and others. pp. 128. 75 cents.  
**A VENETIAN JUNE.** By Anna Fuller. pp. 315. \$1.00.  
*Henry Holt & Co., New York.*  
**SOCIAL FORCES IN GERMAN LITERATURE.** By Kund Francke, Ph. D. pp. 577. \$2.00.  
**THE TOUCH OF SORROW.** pp. 278. \$1.00.  
**A TUMBLER IN WIDE SHOES.** pp. 411. \$1.00.  
*Thomas Whittaker, New York.*  
**THE STORY OF DAVID LIVINGSTONE.** By B. K. Gregory. pp. 144. 50 cents.  
*John D. Wattles Co., Philadelphia.*  
**PRAYER.** By H. Clay Trumbull. pp. 159. 75 cents.  
*D. H. McBride & Co., Chicago.*  
**PREHISTORIC AMERICANS.** By the Marquis de Nadaillac. pp. 241. 50 cents.

#### PAPER COVERS.

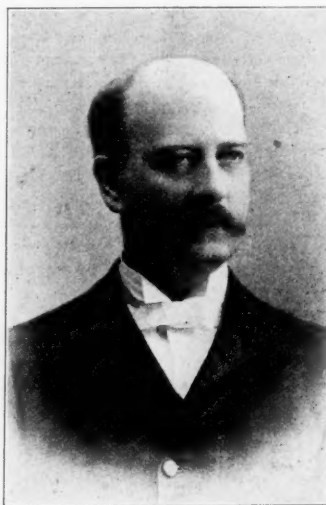
- Leach, Shevell & Sanborn, Boston.*  
**GRADUATE COURSES, 1896-97.** By C. A. Dunaway, Harvard, Editor-in-chief. pp. 154. 30 cents.  
*Cassell Publishing Co., New York.*  
**PARSON THIRING'S SECRET.** By A. W. Marchmont. pp. 340. 50 cents.  
**THE TIGER LILY.** By G. M. Fenn. pp. 270. 50 cents.  
*Rev. Lewis Grout, Brattleboro.*  
**ALL NATURE A WITNESS FOR GOD.** A Sermon.  
*R. H. Woodward Co., Baltimore.*  
**SCHOOL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.** By Rev. Jno. W. Jones. pp. 454.

#### MAGAZINES.

- JUNE. FISHERMAN.—BIBLICAL WORLD.**  
**JULY. HARPER'S.**

## Colorado College.

When the city of Colorado Springs was laid out a body of land about fifty-six acres in extent was set apart by the Colorado Springs Company for a college. In 1874 the land passed into the hands of Colorado College, organized under the auspices of the Colorado Association of Congregational Churches. The college was opened to students in 1874, under the executive guidance of Rev. Jonathan Edwards. The first president was Rev. J. G. Dougherty. He was succeeded by Rev. E. P. Tenney, who held the office for nine years.



REV WILLIAM F. SLOCUM, LL. D.  
President of Colorado College.

During his term the first permanent building was secured. It was named Palmer Hall after Gen. W. J. Palmer, the president of the Colorado Springs Company and a generous friend of the institution. In 1885 the office of president became vacant and so remained for three years. This was the darkest period of the history of the institution. Had it not been for the steadfastness and energy of a few persons who had the prophet's vision, the college would now be dead and forgotten. A vigorous campaign was begun in New England under the leadership of Prof. G. N. Marden, the money necessary to pay the debts of

in 1894. In the purchase or the building of these and one or two smaller structures \$119,000 has been expended during the last eight years. In addition \$180,000, including \$80,000 of the Pearsons fund, has been added to the endowment.

This material growth has been paralleled by the internal development. In 1888, when President Slocum came, there were seven instructors, now there are thirty-two and the expense of conducting the institution has risen during the last eight years from \$8,500 to \$26,000. At the beginning of this period there were twenty-five students in the college and the academy and not a single regular college student. This year there have been enrolled 247 students, about equally divided between the two branches of the institution. Five received diplomas last year, eight this year and next year there will be a graduating class of eleven or twelve. The class which has just completed its Freshman year numbers thirty-three. The numbers in the institution have almost doubled in the last two years.

But the growth in numbers has not been more marked than the growth in college spirit. Eight years ago, even four years ago, there was a college here only in the sense that professors heard the recitations of students in college work. But all is now changed. Every class is organized and class spirit and rivalry are a healthful influence. The college has entered and taken a prominent place in intercollegiate athletics, this year winning the championship in baseball and track athletics. It would be difficult to find a set of students more loyal to their institution than the students of Colorado College. Colorado Springs is a famous health resort, families are continually coming to it with their children from every section of the country. And Eastern parents and institutions are beginning to realize that students who break down in other climates can come to Colorado Springs and continue mental training at the same time that they are recruiting physical strength. Students sometimes leave Eastern institutions for a year and come to Colorado College, going back at the end of the year restored in health and entering the classes they left without any loss of time. Students from Yale, Harvard and Grinnell have done this during the last two or three years. Already in the student body about thirty States are represented.

The fact that Colorado College is in a fa-



LOCATION OF CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGES.

1. Colorado College; 2. Gates College; 3. Doane College; 4. Washburn College; 5. Yankton College; 6. Salt Lake College. Distance by rail: Colorado College to Doane, 481 miles; to Gates, 700; to Washburn, 630; to Yankton, 800; to Salt Lake, 678.

the institution was secured and in 1888 Rev. William F. Slocum, Jr., then of Baltimore, was called to the presidency.

Since that time the progress of the college has been steady, and during the last three or four years rapid. In 1888 the stone building occupied as the president's residence was purchased. Hagerman Hall, for young men, was completed in 1889, Montgomery Hall, for young women, in 1891, the gymnasium in 1891, the Coburn Library, built by the late Mr. N. P. Coburn of Newton, Mass., at a cost of \$50,000, in 1894, and the Wolcott Observatory

also makes it easy to secure, even with a limited income, the best of instruction. The teacher is exposed no less than any other man to the attacks of disease, and hardly a mail fails to bring letters, many of them from men and women of deserved prominence in their chosen occupation, asking for positions in the college. A few years ago when a vacancy occurred a search had to be made for a suitable instructor to fill it; now the question is almost entirely one of selection, often among men any one of whom would honor an institution. Consequently

the average of the faculty is exceptionally high.

The college stands above all for the pre-eminence of the religious spirit. It seeks to see the meaning of life through the eyes of Christ, to judge all things by his standards, to infuse into all human relations his spirit. This it seeks to do without any admixture of sectarianism. The majority of its board of trustees are and must ever be Congregationalists, but members of most of the leading denominations are among its trustees and faculty. Hardly a denomination is unrepresented in its student body. It stands for broad-minded, reverent, consecrated, Christian earnestness.

Three years ago, at the time Dr. Pearsons made his conditional offer, the finances of the institution were in a prosperous state and its Colorado friends were able to continue to it their generous help. But the panic came, and the past three years have been full of the heaviest anxieties. Only by rigid economy and by self-sacrifice has the institution been kept out of debt. The expenditures have been met by income from the endowment funds (about \$10,000 a year), tuition (\$6,000—only \$35 a year is charged and much free tuition has to be given) and special pledges by individuals aggregating \$10,000. These pledges were made five years ago and they expire with this year. So many of the friends who generously made them have been crippled by the hard times that this source of income cannot be relied upon for the future. The college thus stands face to face with a possible deficit of \$10,000 a year.

To meet the emergency Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago has offered \$50,000, on condition that \$150,000 be raised to put with it into the endowment funds of the college. Of this sum \$80,000 have been raised. A vigorous campaign is under way in Colorado Springs itself. The faculty have paid in \$1,600 from their own salaries and are undertaking to raise about \$10,000 more. The students have pledged \$10,000 and have already paid in about \$3,000 of this amount. The trustees have personally subscribed \$17,500. The whole city is thoroughly stirred. There was never before so much interest in the college as now. The citizens see it is their best possession, and they are co-operating to do all they can for it in this hour of its need. A large number of canvassers are personally visiting 700 people in the city to secure subscriptions. The other cities of the State are being appealed to. Colorado will generously respond. Will the East refuse to help?

At Doane College Rev. F. A. Warfield of Omaha preached the baccalaureate sermon on the text, "Arise, shine, for thy light is come," his subject being Personality. On Sunday evening Dr. A. R. Thain delivered an address to the Christian Associations on the need of a broad Christianity. Interesting features of Commencement week were the competition of eight young men and women for the Dawes oratorical prizes and the drilling of the Doane cadets under Lieutenant Hardin. The Class Day exercise, held in the grove, was the Trial of Men in the Court of the Immortals, written by the Seniors and given in costume. At the Commencement exercises each of the fourteen graduates, of whom six are young ladies, had either an essay or oration. It speaks well for the religious influence of the college that all the members of the graduating class are professing Christians. At the meeting of the trustees a committee was chosen to plan for the celebration in June, 1897, of the twenty-fifth anniversary and for raising an endowment fund of not less than \$25,000.

McGill University, one of Canada's leading educational institutions, is to receive \$500,000 from a wealthy tobacco merchant, W. C. McDonald.

## News from the Churches

### Benevolent Societies.

**THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY** is represented in Massachusetts by the **MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY**, No. 9 Congregational House, Rev. Joshua Colt, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

**WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION**, Room No. 22, Congregational House, Office hours, 9 to 5. Annual membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00. Contributions solicited. Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Treasurer.

**AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS**, Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset Street, Boston. Frank H. Wiggles, Assistant Treasurer; Charles Sweet, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 153 La Salle St.

**WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS**, Rooms 1 and 2 Congregational House. Miss Ellen Carruth, Treasurer; Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary.

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**MINISTERIAL RELIEF**.—In order to afford a little timely aid to aged and disabled home and foreign missionaries and ministers and their families, the committee of the National Council asks from each church one splendid offering for its permanent invested fund. It also invites generous individual gifts. For fuller information see Minutes of National Council, 1892, and Year-Book, 1893, page 62. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesy, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Ct. *Form of a bequest:* I bequeath to the "Trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States" (a committee chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut) (here insert the bequest), to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief, as provided in the resolution of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States at its session held in Chicago in October, 1886.

**THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUPPLY**, established by the Massachusetts General Association, offers its services to churches desiring pastoral or pulpits supplies. Careful attention given to applications from without the State. Room 22A, Congregational House, Boston. Rev. Charles B. Rice, Sec.

**THE BOSTON SEAMAN'S FRIEND SOCIETY**, organized 1827. Chapel and reading-room, 257 Hanover St., Boston. Open day and evening. Sailors and seamen welcome. Daily prayer meeting, 11 A. M.; Bible study, 3 P. M. Sunday services, usual hours. Meetings every evening except Saturday. Branch mission, Vineyard Haven. Is a Congregational society and appeals to all Congregational churches for support. Send donations of money to B. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 22, Congregational House, Boston. Send clothing, comfort bags, reading, etc., to Capt. S. S. Nickerson, chaplain, 257 Hanover St. Bequests should read: "I give and bequeath to the Boston Seaman's Friend Society the sum of \$—, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said society." Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., President; George Gould, Treasurer.

### PASSING COMMENT.

There were many features of that recent graduation exercise at Cleveland that attracted and interested a large audience. The only painful incident of the hour was the statement that for lack of means the H. M. S. is unable to support in the field all of the young women graduates whose efforts are so sorely needed in the missionary work. It would be sadder still if these young people should now have to turn aside from their chosen work to secular employments.

In certain places where Children's Sunday is made somewhat more of a day for the gathering of children not merely into the meeting house, but into the church itself, the day is found to have a much deeper significance to the older of the little folks than under ordinary circumstances.

A church in Cleveland evidently believes, and rightly, that it is just as appropriate for a church as for a school to possess and display a national emblem, and that if anywhere the sacred spirit of patriotism should be cultivated it is in the church.

The great influx of population into a section of Minnesota, as recently brought out in a local conference, brings before the State H. M. S. problems such as Easterners can hardly appreciate.

There is an illustration in Nebraska of the way in which the work in the West and the East is bound together.

Another Boston church reports a large addition to its finances through a special effort.

### SUMMER SUPPLIES IN BOSTON AND SUBURBAN PULPITS.

#### BOSTON.

The *Eliot, Immanuel and Walnut Avenue* Churches hold union services for six weeks in the summer, two weeks with each church. The services will be held with Eliot Church July 26 and August 2. Rev. S. S. Mitchell, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., will preach on those dates. The Sunday school and prayer meetings of Eliot Church will be kept up and the pastor, Dr. B. F. Hamilton, will spend a large part of his vacation in Bethlehem, N. H. Dr. C. H. Beale of Immanuel Church will divide his time between the New Hampshire hills and the seashore. The prayer meetings of this church will be held regularly. Dr. A. H. Plumb spends his vacation at home. The Sunday school will be suspended, but the weekly prayer meeting will go on as usual.

*Park Street*. Rev. I. J. Lansing has a two months' vacation, beginning July 1. The church will be open during the entire summer, and there will probably be no suspension of the prayer meetings nor of the meetings of the C. E. Society. As far as known supplies arranged for include Rev. J. L. Withrow, D. D., July 12 and Aug. 9 and 16, and probably Major Whittle July 19 and 26. Dr. David Gregg has been invited to supply Aug. 23 and 30.

*Old South*. The pulpit supply for the summer is arranged as follows: Dr. G. A. Gordon, June 14-Aug. 16 inclusive; Aug. 23, Rev. E. H. Rudd, D. D., Albion, N. Y.; Aug. 30, Rev. H. A. Stimson, D. D., New York city; Sept. 6, Rev. S. H. Dana, Quincy, Ill.; Sept. 13, Rev. C. S. Lane, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Sept. 20, Rev. W. E. Barton, D. D., Boston; Sept. 27, Rev. T. T. Munger, D. D., New Haven, Ct. Dr. Gordon will spend his vacation at Andover. His assistant and pastor of Hope Chapel, Rev. G. H. Flint, takes his vacation June 21-July 12 inclusive. There will be a morning service only at the Old South during July and August. The regular evening service at Hope Chapel will continue. Rev. G. H. Geyer will supply in vacation at the chapel.

*Mount Vernon* will, as usual, worship with the Old South during July and August. Dr. S. E. Herrick will be at his summer home at Quogue, Long Island, N. Y.

*Shawmut* will continue regular services during the summer except on Sunday evenings. Dr. W. E. Barton will sojourn in Foxboro, Mass. Supplies are arranged thus: Rev. C. M. Southgate, July 26; Rev. G. H. Cate, Aug. 2; Rev. H. M. Tenney, D. D., Aug. 9; Rev. W. W. Jubb, Aug. 16; Rev. B. S. Hunting, Aug. 23; Rev. G. H. Cate, Aug. 30.

*Union* is at present without a pastor. Services were held during June, after which they were discontinued, not to be resumed until the first Sunday in September. The Sunday school adjourned after Children's Sunday.

*Berkeley Temple*. Dr. C. A. Dickinson will be absent on his vacation in Westminster, Vt. Regular services of the church and Sunday school and the usual prayer meeting will continue.

*Olivet*. Usual services will be held during the vacation season with Sunday evening meetings, Sunday school and prayer meetings. The pastor, Rev. Donald Browne, will preach.

*Roslindale*. The services of this church during the summer will be continued as usual. The pastor, Rev. R. B. Grover, will be away during August at Randolph Hill, White Mountains, N. H. The pulpit supply is not wholly arranged as yet.

#### SOUTH BOSTON.

*Phillips*. The church will be open all summer, but an evening service will not be held. The Sunday school and prayer meetings will be continued. The pulpit will be filled as far as planned by Rev. C. A. Vincent of Sandusky, O.; Rev. Alexander Milne of Columbus, O.; Rev. W. S. Palmer, D. D., of Norwich,

Ct. The dates are not known. The pastor, Rev. C. A. Dinsmore, will take a bicycle trip through England and Scotland.

## EAST BOSTON.

*Maverick* discontinues its Sunday evening service only. Its Sunday school and prayer meetings are held as usual. Dr. Smith Baker, the pastor, will supply the Union Park Church, Chicago, at least part of the summer.

## DORCHESTER.

*Second.* Dr. Arthur Little will spend his vacation at the seaside and among the hills within a hundred miles of Boston. The pulpit arrangements are: July 26, Rev. J. E. Tuttle, D. D., Amherst College; Aug. 2 and 9, Rev. C. I. Scofield, Northfield, Mass.; Aug. 16, Rev. E. N. Packard, Syracuse, N. Y.; Aug. 23, Rev. C. S. Mills, Cleveland, O.; Aug. 30, Rev. F. H. Means, Windham, Ct.

*Pilgrim* will be open all summer, with an evening service and regular prayer meetings, but no Sunday school session in July and August. Rev. W. H. Allbright, D. D., the pastor, will be in the Adirondacks for his rest. The supplies are: Aug. 2, Rev. J. L. Sewall, Kansas City; Aug. 9, Rev. J. Q. Adams, Clifton, N. Y.; Aug. 16, Rev. F. W. Palmer, Auburn, N. Y.; Aug. 23, Rev. I. Jennings, D. D., Elmira, N. Y.; Aug. 30, Rev. Samuel Jessup, D. D., Oneida, N. Y.

*Central* continues its services, including Sunday school and prayer meetings, during the summer, and a prayer and conference service will be held Sunday evenings. Rev. P. B. Davis is pastor.

## CHARLESTOWN.

*First* has called Rev. C. H. Pope of Cambridge, Mass., who, after two months in England, will occupy the pulpit the first Sunday in September. The regular services, all but the C. E. meetings, will be discontinued during July and August.

*Winthrop.* Rev. C. R. Brown will go to Iowa this summer and spend some time at his father's home. The church will continue regular services except during August, holding the Sunday school, prayer meetings and morning and evening services as usual.

## ALLSTON.

Rev. J. O. Haarvig, the pastor, will take his vacation in August on the Maine coast. The church will be open during the summer, but no evening service will be held. The Sunday school and prayer meetings will be kept up. Beginning the second Sunday in August it is expected the supplies will be: Mr. John Quint, Rev. I. W. Sneath of Cambridge, Dr. C. H. Taintor of Chicago and Dr. H. D. Hunter of Calumet, Mich.

## JAMAICA PLAIN.

*Central.* The regular services, except the Sunday school session, will be continued all summer, morning and evening worship included. The pastor, Dr. C. L. Morgan, will spend his vacation in the vicinity of Boston. The supplies arranged are: Aug. 9, Rev. F. E. Butler, West Roxbury; Aug. 16, Rev. W. E. Barton, D. D., Boston; Aug. 23, Rev. J. E. Tuttle, D. D., Amherst; Aug. 30, Rev. C. S. Mills, Cleveland.

*Boylston.* During the vacation of Rev. Ellis Mendell at Bass Rock, Gloucester, Mass., his assistant, Rev. F. L. Luce, will preach. The regular services, including those of the Sunday school, Sunday morning and evening and midweek prayer meeting will continue.

## BRIGHTON.

The church will be open all summer. There will be no evening service. All other services continue as usual. Rev. Messrs. J. V. Clancy, Wolcott Fay, G. A. Brock and others will supply. The Bible school will be closed in July and August, but prayer meetings continue. Dr. A. A. Berle, the pastor, will spend the summer in the English Isles, chiefly in England and Scotland.

## BROOKLINE.

*Harvard.* Dr. Reuben Thomas will take his vacation as usual during July and August.

His time will be spent abroad, and he will preach at the City Temple, London, Rev. Dr. Parker, pastor. The morning and evening Sunday services of the church will be continued as always, and the pulpit will be supplied as follows: July 5, Pres. W. De W. Hyde of Bowdoin College; July 12 and 19, Pres. W. J. Tucker of Dartmouth; July 26 and Aug. 2, Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith of Brooklyn; Aug. 9, Rev. Charles Wood, D. D., of Philadelphia; Aug. 16, Pres. M. E. Gates of Amherst; Aug. 23 and 30, Rev. John Wood of England.

## CAMBRIDGE.

*Wood Memorial.* The pastor, Rev. I. W. Sneath, and his family will spend the summer at Nauset Harbor, East Orleans, Mass. The services of worship and Sunday school will be held as usual. The pulpit will be supplied during July and August by local talent.

*Hope.* The pastor, Rev. C. M. Carpenter, will probably take a vacation in August, remaining at home during July to be of service during the absence of other pastors.

## WEST SOMERVILLE.

*Day Street.* The pastor, Rev. Peter Mac Queen, will be on his vacation during July and August, when he intends to visit Rome and Athens. Rev. Richard Meredith will supply the pulpit, and meantime a new front will be added to the church building. The work has been already begun, the Boys' Brigade digging the new foundations.

## CHELSEA.

*First.* Dr. R. C. Houghton's vacation will occur July 7-Sept. 1. He will go to western and northern New York, spending considerable time at Thousand Island Park, St. Lawrence River. During July the congregation will worship with the Central Church, and in August the Central Church will worship with this church.

*Central.* Rev. C. E. Jefferson will spend his vacation of eight weeks at his summer home in Fitzwilliam, N. H. The church unites with the First Church for regular worship for eight Sundays, as noted above. All other services go on as usual. The supplies are: Rev. C. H. Caton, Chicago, July 12; Rev. H. A. Bushnell, La Grange, Ill., July 19; Rev. F. G. Hopkins, Dubuque, Io., July 26; Rev. I. W. Sneath, Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 2.

## EVERETT.

*Mystic Side.* The pastor, Rev. Albert Watson, expects to spend his vacation with friends in England during July and August. Services will be held all through the summer as usual. Dr. J. W. Wellman will preach July 5. Other supplies are not definitely settled.

## MELROSE.

*Highlands.* The pastor, Rev. B. F. Leavitt, will go as usual to Mt. Desert for his vacation. The regular services and Sunday school will be maintained, and plans are forming for extra work in the form of open air meetings.

## REVERE.

*First.* Rev. W. S. Eaton will take his vacation during August. None of the regular services will be given up during the summer. The Sunday school, Y. P. S. C. E., weekly prayer meeting, and preaching services both morning and evening will be held during the vacation.

## SAUGUS.

Rev. J. C. Labaree will spend his vacation at Intervale, N. H., during August. Probably the church will be open, as usual in vacation, alternately every other Sunday for preaching and for Sunday school and prayer meeting.

## HYDE PARK.

*First.* The vacation of Dr. A. W. Archibald will include the last Sunday in July and the five Sundays of August. The following supplies are arranged in order: Rev. C. H. Beale, D. D., Roxbury, Mass.; Rev. C. R. Brown, Charlestown, Mass.; Rev. C. L. Morgan, D. D., Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Rev. C. S.

Brooks, Hyde Park, Mass.; Evangelist C. L. Jackson, Roxbury, Mass.; Rev. W. E. Barton, D. D., Boston. The women's and the Junior Endeavor meetings will be omitted, but the Sunday school and weekly prayer meeting will be continued. Dr. Archibald will go on a carriage drive to New Haven, to the Catskills and probably to seashore resorts along the Massachusetts coast.

## NEWTON.

*Elliot.* Dr. W. H. Davis will spend his vacation at the "Binnacle," his summer home at Harwichport, Cape Cod, Mass. This church will unite with the Baptist and Methodist churches for services during August and part of September. Pres. W. G. Sperry of Olivet College and Rev. Mr. Babcock of Baltimore will be the supplies.

*First.* Rev. E. M. Noyes expects to be away the first four Sundays in August, spending part of the time at Squirrel Island, Me. The church services will be continued all summer. The Sunday school and C. E. Society will probably not meet during August. Pulpit supplies are: Aug. 2, Rev. J. H. Morley, Minneapolis; Aug. 9, Rev. W. S. Hawkes, Salt Lake City; Aug. 16, Rev. O. W. Folsom, Bath, Me.; Aug. 23, Rev. C. L. Goodrich, Plainfield, N. J.

*Highlands.* Rev. C. E. Havens will spend his vacation at Shelter Island, N. Y. Regular services will be held, Rev. Lawrence Phelps acting as supply.

*North.* The pastor, Rev. Daniel Greene, expects to spend part of his vacation among the hills of Oxford County, Me., and a part at Mr. Moody's convention for Bible study. The church services will be continued as usual. The pulpit will be supplied, but arrangements are not yet completed.

## NEWTONVILLE.

*Central.* The Sunday school and evening service will be omitted in July and August. The pastor, Rev. J. M. Dutton, and his wife will spend the month of August in New York and Saratoga. Supplies for vacation are: Aug. 2, Rev. J. S. Williamson, Augusta, Me.; Aug. 9, Rev. H. T. Barnard, Bradford, Vt.; Aug. 16, Rev. H. J. Patrick, D. D., Newtonville, Mass.; Aug. 23, Rev. W. B. Green, Pomfret, Ct.; Aug. 30, Rev. W. F. Slocum, D. D., Colorado Springs, Col.

Thirty-five churches send in their reports. The data received from these show that eighteen will have regular services on Sunday, also the Sunday school and prayer meeting; eight will join with other churches in union services through part of the summer; six discontinue Sunday evening services; one discontinues all services through July and August; one discontinues all services except the C. E. meeting; one has, besides regular services, plans for extra work; and one is open on alternate Sundays.

## A NEW PROBLEM FOR A CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

It frequently falls to the lot of Connecticut councils to deal with the knotty questions which now and again arise in regard to Congregational procedure. Another of these difficulties arose unexpectedly last week in a large council called by the Church of the Redeemer, New Haven, Ct., for the purpose of installing Rev. Harry E. Peabody as assistant pastor. It was discovered that Mr. Peabody, who had been installed by a council in 1892 as pastor of the church in Trinidad, Col., had not been dismissed by council from that pastorate. He had indeed resigned from that pastorate to accept the New Haven call and the church had accepted the resignation, although there were no documents to this effect except a letter of church dismissal to the New Haven church. He also brought a letter of dismissal from the Arkansas Valley Association of Ministers and Churches, and it was evident that his removal was not lacking in publicity, nor was it without the consent of the people at the West, but it had not oc-

curred to any one that a dismissing council was necessary. Churches are very widely scattered there, and they are not accustomed to this formality.

To avoid establishing a precedent which would be detrimental to good usage in our polity on the one hand, and on the other to act with the freedom and sanctified common sense befitting our order, was a problem which required considerable deliberation. There was a manifest desire on the part of the council to do what the church had called it to do, and so the following minute was eventually adopted:

Whereas, It appears that the Rev. Harry E. Peabody has been installed as pastor of the Congregational church of Trinidad, Col., and, further, that at his own request he has been dismissed by a vote of that church from its pastorate, first, without the calling and advice of a council; therefore this council, in voting to proceed to assist in Mr. Peabody's installation as assistant pastor of the Church of the Redeemer of this city, adopts the following minute as expressive of their reasons for departing in this instance from the customary Congregational method of procedure:

First, We do not intend thereby to contravene or to diminish the force of our general Congregational usage of calling advisory councils as representatives of the fellowship of the churches in the dismissal as well as the installation of pastors. On the contrary, we would reaffirm, as important to the orderly existence of our Congregational churches, this, our historic, usage.

Second, Statements, however, having been made to us regarding the customs prevalent among the Congregational churches in Colorado in dismissing pastors without advice of councils, especially in view of the difficulty of securing such councils in localities where the Congregational churches are widely separated, we are therefore satisfied that no discourtesy will be imputed to us by the general Arkansas Valley Association or by the Congregational churches which participated in the installation of Mr. Peabody. If, notwithstanding this irregularity in his dismissal, we now proceed to his installation in another charge, we wish expressly to disclaim any intention of disregarding the wishes or advices of the churches of Colorado, which have not been called together, as is the custom with us, to advise in regard to Mr. Peabody's dismissal.

Voted further, That this explanation or action be sent to the clerk of the Congregational church in Trinidad, Col., and also to the clerk of the Arkansas Valley Association.

#### CONFERENCES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

ME.—Aroostook Conference held its 50th annual session at Masardis in the heart of the region newly opened by the branch railroad to Ashland, 30 miles from the main line. Mr. Thomas Martyn of Bangor Seminary began work here last summer and is stationed here again this summer. The sermon was by Rev. J. S. Strong. The chief interest of the occasion was the historical address of Rev. J. E. Adams, D. D., reviewing the Maine missionary work in the county for the last 50 years, during which time no church has existed there without help from the society. The religious work has been and is essentially missionary work, and hopeful and important to the State.

York Conference met at Alfred for its 74th annual meeting. About 75 members represented 15 churches. The sermon was by Rev. F. P. Estabrook. Topics were: How Far Are Churches and Ministers to Go in Public Reforms, Features of Church Work to Be Emphasized, Literature of the Christian Home, The Holy Spirit a Practical Force in the Church, Congregationalism—Its Advantages and Disadvantages to Our Churches and Ministry. Rev. William Shaw of Florida spoke for the C. S. S. and P. S., and Rev. J. K. Browne of Harport was listened to with earnest attention upon the Armenian situation and was solicited to occupy the time of the second sermon, continuing his story. A woman's meeting of interest occupied an hour.

MINN.—Northern Pacific Conference held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Brainerd, June 16-18. Only two fields were not represented, either in person or by report. The topics were: The Opening of the Red Lake Reservation, The Leech Lake Country, The Iron Range, and Railroad Development. Much interest was awakened in the opening of the reservation and adjacent lands to new settlers. According to the land commissioner 50,000 new settlers have come into the State since Jan. 1, and nearly all have gone into northern Minnesota. In view of the large prospective developments, an appeal was made to the H. M. S. to put more funds and men into northern Minnesota, the present being critical time. Other topics were: The Higher

Life of the Churches, Development of the Smaller Churches, The Privileges and Duties of the Congregational Woman, Week Day Classes for Children, Bible Study, The Southern Problem, Sunday Schools, and Aggressive Congregationalism. Rev. C. E. Harris, the new pastor at Moorhead, preached the sermon. Work has been commenced at several new points—Walker, Hibbing, New York Mills, Bluffton and others—during the conference year, but there are many more fields that are neglected.

#### CLUBS.

MASS.—The Connecticut Valley Club held its last meeting June 16 in Easthampton. Arbitration was the subject and the discussion was carried out by Prof. T. S. Woolsey of Yale and Dr. Washington Gladden. Rev. W. S. Hawkes also gave an address.

The Berkshire Club met in Pittsfield June 26. Pres. B. T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute spoke on Solving the Negro Problem in the Black Belt. President Carter of Williams and others followed with brief addresses.

#### NEW ENGLAND.

##### Boston.

EAST BOSTON.—Maverick, Dr. Smith Baker, pastor, is in good condition. Its meeting house and parsonage are all paid for. The current expenses of the past financial year are all met and last Sunday morning \$2,650 was raised towards refrescoing the audience-room, and all this in spite of the fact that during the last year and a half more than 50 of the families of the church have moved out of East Boston.

##### Massachusetts.

EVERETT.—Courtland Street. The Y. P. S. C. E. is beautifying the interior of the house of worship. The members are anxious to provide also a new pulpit, as the present one is inferior. Rev. R. H. McGown is pastor.

HYDE PARK.—At the annual meeting in June nearly 300, the largest number ever reported, gathered round the tables for a simple collation, which was followed by reports of officers, and by responses from the different societies in the church. The year closed with all bills paid from the regular income and with over \$200 in the treasury. Dr. A. W. Archibald is pastor.

FALL RIVER.—The Pioneer Jubilee Quartet of Atlanta University gave two concerts in this city last week—one at Central Church chapel and one at the mission. Good contributions were taken for the scholarships of the university.—Central. The recent communion service was of especial interest. The church and its mission has long taken a deep interest in the Chinese of the city. Many of them have been gathered into its Sunday school. The first one to make a public confession was received into the church by Rev. W. W. Jubb at this service. An interpreter was present and 12 other Chinamen beside the candidate. Others are expected ere long to take the same stand.

MARION.—Rev. H. L. Brickett gave the address on The Career of Judge Stephen Gordon Nash at the dedication of the Gordon Nash library building in New Hampton, N. H., on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the New Hampton Literary Institution. Judge Nash gave about \$50,000 for the library building and its endowment. Mr. Brickett was the former pastor of Judge Nash at Lynnfield Center.

WORCESTER.—Hope sustains a loss in the death of Mr. Lorin Foskit, who was a charter member of the church and for some time the only male member. He had been deacon and moderator of its meetings from the time of organization until his death, and at one time when dissolution of the church was advised his loyalty tied over the stress until success came.—Y. M. C. A. The general secretary, Mr. Abbott, has returned from a six weeks' vacation in Europe. The boathouse of the association at Lake Quinsigamond was formally opened last Friday. For \$3 any young man can have the privileges of the boats, bathing and large building for the season. The lake department has not only been a blessing to the young men but also a source of revenue to the association.—Church picnics have been the order the past two weeks, sports and contests being a prominent feature.

SPRINGFIELD.—Park. The church recently showed its lively appreciation of the services of Rev. E. H. Knight, teacher in the School for Christian Workers, who has been of substantial aid here for eight months in acceptable pulpit service, and especially in wise counsel and energetic leadership in their trying experiences of financial reorganization. The church presented him with a fine edition of Larned's History for Ready Reference and a mahogany table. This is a beautiful consummation of the spirited and honorable endeavor of this church to overcome embarrassing obstacles to a healthy and

prosperous life. Its path now seems clear and the way promising to a healthy and vigorous church life under the pastorate of Rev. A. E. Cross, who is showing great wisdom in his work and winning all hearts.

#### Maine.

NORTH BANGOR.—A church of 40 members was organized June 21. Rev. J. S. Penman offered the prayer of consecration and Prof. J. S. Sewall received the members and extended the fellowship of the churches, baptizing 20 persons and receiving 30 on confession and 10 by letter. The service was uplifting. Mr. Edward Newcomb of the seminary has supplied here and has been very helpful in securing the present result. Though the members were of various denominational preferences, all unite in the Congregational polity.

SOUTH BREWER.—The meeting house was damaged somewhat by lightning in the recent severe storm. The midweek meeting was being held in the chapel near by, but this building was uninjured.

TURNER.—The A. M. A. work was lately presented by Mrs. Woodbury in an interesting address, and at the close the church made a jubilee pledge of \$50 to the debt.

Rev. J. R. Carruthers of Berlin has been assisting the missionary work among the woodmen at Errol and Wilson's Mills.—Mr. T. W. Harwood of Bangor Seminary is supplying in Garland satisfactorily.—Mr. Clinton Simonton of South Portland has filled the pulpit in Lovell acceptably, and it is hoped to secure his future services.

#### New Hampshire.

EXETER.—Second. The proposal of the First Church for permanent union with this church has been officially declined, while acknowledging and reciprocating the fraternal spirit suggesting it, for these reasons: The feeling of a large and influential part of the members is that they cannot give up their corporate existence and historical connection with the academy, and are sacredly bound to build an edifice in the academy grounds for joint use, as was the present old structure; and with this understanding so many pledges have been made and so much sympathy enlisted at home and abroad obligation demands a going forward; legacies and trust funds held by the parish might revert to heirs if the corporate existence should be surrendered, and, as neither parish is embarrassed by financial weakness, the exigencies of the case do not make such steps necessary for their continued life and prosperity; as the town is a growing one and the families connected with each are nearly enough to fill both houses, it seems best to continue to work separately but more aggressively, meanwhile maintaining towards each other fraternity of feeling and fellowship in a common heritage.—The C. H. M. S. receives \$200 and the C. E. S. \$300 by the will of the late Mrs. Clara A. Haley of this city.

MERIDEN.—Mr. John Bryant of Boston, Mass., has generously offered to give \$6,000 towards building a new edifice to take the place of the one burned some months ago, provided the new house be built of stone. The matter has been taken under consideration.—Kimball Union Academy receives \$5,000 from the estate of the late Dr. E. K. Baxter of Boston, Mass.

#### Vermont.

RUTLAND.—The 10th anniversary of the installation of Rev. G. W. Phillips, D. D., over this church was celebrated June 18-21. On Thursday evening a reception was given by the people to their pastor and his wife, at which more than 500 persons were present. A handsome china dinner and tea set was presented as an expression of love and esteem. On June 21 Dr. Phillips preached an anniversary sermon, saying many tender and appreciative words to the people, speaking especially of the harmony which had always characterized the church. The additions during the decade have been 433 and the losses 304. The benevolent offerings have amounted to \$33,000. The present membership is 771. Mr. C. N. Thorp is assistant the present season.

#### Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE.—Union. During the summer the preachers in this pulpit will be Dr. J. L. Withrow of Chicago, Dr. James M. Patterson of Detroit, Dr. Henry M. Ladd of Cleveland, Dr. H. A. Stimson of New York and Dr. E. B. Webb of Wellesley. The Atlanta University Quartet visited the midweek meeting of late and \$25 were contributed for their university. Last week, Sunday evening, the quartet was present at Pilgrim Church and gave Southern religious musical selections and addresses in behalf of the university, for which \$40 were contributed.

RIVERPOINT.—The C. E. Society has gathered and shipped over 300 articles of clothing for the relief of the Armenians in Smyrna.

## MIDDLE STATES.

## New York.

**RICHFORD.**—At the church in this place a phonographic entertainment was given on the evening of June 26 under the auspices of the Y. P. S. C. E., the proceeds to be devoted to a stone walk before the meeting house.

**SALAMANCA.**—At the Children's Day service 12 children were baptized and at private residences three other persons.

## New Jersey.

**ORANGE.**—The annual meeting recently was concluded with a social. The pastor, Rev. C. A. Savage, read a historical narrative covering the six years of his pastorate. Special contributions to the society treasury were made, enabling it to conclude the year free of debt and to lay up \$400 to meet special needs in the fall. The church expenditures for the year have been about \$6,200 and the beneficence \$1,056. On Children's Day 24 children received prizes for regular church attendance during the year past, five having been present 52 Sundays.

**PASSAIC.**—The pastor, Rev. W. I. Sweet, has just sailed for Europe, the church having given him an extra month's vacation. He will spend July and August abroad, and expects to take a bicycle tour with his brother through Great Britain and on the Continent.

THE INTERIOR.  
Ohio.

**CLEVELAND.**—*Trinity.* The Sunday school presented the church with an American flag on Children's Day. The flag will be displayed on holidays and on other patriotic occasions. The pastor, Rev. R. A. George, has received a number of letters from old soldiers and others congratulating the church on its gift. The Bible Readers' School observed its 10th anniversary, June 25, with graduation of a class of five, all Bohemians, who presented essays. Addresses were made by Rev. John Prucha, Bohemian pastor of Bethlehem Church, in Bohemian, and Dr. Hutchins of Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church in English. Dr. H. A. Schaeffer reported a satisfactory year with 10 pupils, Bohemian, German and Slovak. A reorganization of the Ladies' Board was effective as an attempt to interest a larger constituency in this important work. The Archwood Avenue and the Lakewood Churches are planning to build this season.

**TOLEDO.**—*First* closes its audience-room for two months for a thorough renovation in view of the coming of the American Board in October. Rev. D. M. Fisk is pastor. A new church, the seventh, was organized in this city June 29 with over 60 members and a Sunday school of nearly 100. This church has paid for a site and will at once erect a commodious chapel.

## Illinois.

**KIRKLAND.**—The recent dedication of the new edifice marks an epoch of more than ordinary importance for this village. The church was organized in 1894, when there was but one English-speaking church in that community. Its affairs were controlled by an outside centralized ecclesiastical organization in such manner as to repel a large majority of the people. The best people in the village and its vicinity asked for sympathy and assistance in organizing a church on the simple New Testament basis. One month's service by an evangelist of the Illinois H. M. S. resulted in the gathering of a church of over 80 members. But before the church had become accustomed to work, or had secured a pastor, smallpox became epidemic in the village and all public gatherings were prohibited. For three months this condition continued, but the church gave evidence of its stability by vigorously moving forward. With aid from the H. M. S., Rev. L. A. Holp was secured as pastor, the various lines of church activity were put in operation and the erection of a house of worship was soon undertaken. Business men subscribed liberally, devoted women devised plans for raising money and seemed to find it where nobody believed it existed. The young people also joined in the work. The dedication services occupied an afternoon and an evening. The audience-room and the room for social meetings, which are separated by a rolling partition, were filled. Field Secretary C. H. Taintor preached in the afternoon, and the other parts of the service were conducted by Rev. Messrs. William Pierce, J. S. Rood, E. W. Huelster, G. W. Rexford and James Tompkins, D. D. In the evening Dr. James Tompkins preached the sermon and offered the dedicatory prayer. The building cost a little over \$5,000. The people gave nearly \$1,000 of this the day of dedication. It is a beautiful structure, both externally and internally, and is well adapted to all lines of church work.

## Indiana.

**TERRE HAUTE.**—*First.* Dr. J. H. Crum closed an eight years' pastorate with this church June 28. After a month's vacation Dr. Crum will take charge of the lately organized Beacon Hill Church, Kansas City, Mo. The latter church has been formed by a union of the old Fourth Church and the people from the First Church and others for the purpose of forming a strong uptown church. It will be self-supporting from the start. Much regret is felt in Congregational circles in Indiana over the departure of Dr. Crum. He has been active in many lines of usefulness and it will be hard to fill his place.

**FREMONT.**—Rev. Jacob Winslow, recently called here, has taken up the Jamestown work also. Committees of the churches arranged that he might preach at Jamestown every other Sunday morning, alternating with the afternoon service. Fremont has a service every Sunday evening, besides every other Sunday morning. A present of some church hymnals which have been laid by by some other church would be greatly appreciated. The people are sacrificing to pay the salary, since missionary aid has been greatly reduced.

**SOLSBERRY.**—Mr. G. K. Miller, a lay worker, has recently made a thorough visitation of this pastorless church and the outlying neighborhood. There is a revived religious interest and he reports that the people are anxious for the renewal of regular services. At the recent communion season held here by Superintendent Curtis eight persons were received and others will come later.

**INDIANAPOLIS.**—Rev. S. W. Pollard, who has gone to Postville, Io., hopes for renewed physical vigor from a more bracing climate. During his six years' labor in the State he has made a record for pastoral faithfulness and has labored for public reforms, making his influence felt outside the church.

## THE WEST.

## Iowa.

**PERRY.**—Union services led by Evangelist Corder are meeting with remarkable success. During the first week there were about 200 professions of conversion. At a Sunday afternoon meeting for men there were about 1,500 in attendance, many of them railroad men. The meetings are held in a large tabernacle seating over 2,000 persons. They are crowded every evening. On a certain date the stores are all requested to close for the meetings.

**MADISON COUNTY.**—*First.* The efforts of the pastor, Rev. E. J. B. Salter, are greatly appreciated by his people. He is being visited by Rev. H. H. Moore of Ohio, who has been preaching in the church and holding special services in neighboring schoolhouses and towns with good congregations.

**BUFFALO CENTER.**—On a recent Sunday the church received 31 persons to membership, the first fruits of special services conducted by Evangelists Corder and Packard. Mr. Packard is called to this pastorate and he resigns his position as home missionary evangelist to accept.

**CEDAR RAPIDS.**—*Bethany.* Mr. J. B. Gonzales, who has supplied the church for the past year, was ordained by council June 24. —*First.* Rev. G. R. Dickinson, D. D., has closed his pastorate here. It is his purpose to spend some time in postgraduate work at Andover.

**GRINNELL.**—An effort is being made to raise the amount of the church indebtedness before the end of the year. The debt is about \$1,800 and more than half of the amount has been already subscribed. The C. E. Society is aiding the cause.

**ALTON.**—The pastor, Rev. G. H. Cooley, for some months past has been holding an afternoon service at Granville, a town of 600 inhabitants where there is no Protestant church. An organization is to be formed at an early date.

**SERGEANT'S BLUFFS.**—Rev. John Gray, who was obliged to give up his work here to take a rest, has returned again to Iowa, after a winter spent in California. He is ready to take up active work as a pastor.

The pastor in Prairie City, Rev. J. J. Mitchell, and family will camp two weeks at the Midland Chautauqua.

## Minnesota.

**EXCELSIOR.**—At the ordination of the new pastor in this church, which is the second church of its order formed in the State, Rev. G. R. Merrill, D. D., pastor of the first church formed in Minnesota, was moderator. The church has been discouraged by the incoming of another denomination, but is greatly inspired by the labors of the new pastor. Recently the young people provided for painting the house. A large attendance of ministers and delegates from the neighboring churches at the council was full of inspiration to the church. A collation was served between sessions with large attendance of the townspeople.

**BRAINERD.**—*First.* Rev. T. M. Edmonds has commenced his third year with this church, during which time much financial progress has been made. A series of meetings recently held with assistance from abroad developed added interest. The large debt to the C. C. B. S. is being slowly paid. —*Second.* By the coming of a new pastor the little church has taken new life. Congregations crowding the capacity of the church and a growing Sunday school are reported. Improvements in this end of town are helping the church.

**WADENA.**—Large advance has been made along all lines since the coming of Rev. J. H. B. Smith. A subscription of \$1,400 to be increased to \$2,000 has been raised for the purpose of remodeling and enlarging the church building. The seating capacity will be doubled and the building raised. The church is rapidly developing into a strong, aggressive organization. The pastor's wife, Mrs. Esther Smith, is preaching at Park Rapids, where the church is greatly encouraged and is improving along all lines.

## Nebraska.

**OGALLALA.**—The effort of this church to repair and renovate its house of worship recently received substantial aid of a novel character. The pastor, Rev. W. S. Hampton, was of assistance years ago to Dr. W. E. Barton of Boston, when the latter was commencing his studies, and the friendship of those early days has continued. At the suggestion of Dr. Barton, Shawmut Church, Boston, gave the last \$125 toward the work of repair at Ogallala. The church has been repainted without, the tower repaired, and the inside neatly papered and decorated.

**OMAHA.**—*Pilgrim.* The three months of service of Mrs. L. P. Byles with this church have resulted in much good. The financial affairs were systematically arranged so that monthly payments were made on the salary, a sufficient amount was raised to purchase a commodious school building in the neighborhood, and nearly enough to defray the expense of its removal when a permanent location has been secured. Six persons also united with the church during the three months.

**LINCOLN.**—*First and Plymouth.* Both these churches observed Children's Day and a collection was taken by the former for the mission Sunday schools. Both churches have ascertained their liabilities to the end of the year in advance and determined upon plans to meet the same. Both have an excellent prospect of closing the year without a shortage.

**GENEVA.**—The pastor, Rev. P. H. Hines, has been called to preach several memorial sermons of late, one each before the United Workmen, the Grand Army and the Knights of Pythias.

PACIFIC COAST.  
California.

**BENICIA.**—*First.* The program of the 30th anniversary was divided into three parts, according to the number of days which the sessions occupied. The days were occupied with thoughts of New and Old. Letters from former pastors and absent members were read, and pleasant reminiscences also enjoyed. Rev. S. M. Freeland of Oakland preached a scholarly sermon, and later these topics were considered: Far and Near, Woman's Work, The Mission of Congregationalism to the Community and State, What Our Church Stands For, and Work and Worship. The Sunday morning sermon was preached by Dr. S. H. Willey, for nearly 10 years pastor here formerly. During the 25 years' work of the Ladies' Social Circle nearly \$12,000 have been raised. The presence of a number of past members and friends during the three days' celebration helped to make the sessions profitable and interesting, but success was largely due to the plans and effective service of the pastor, Rev. Samuel Weyler.

Rev. L. J. Garver, Grass Valley, was given a surprise by his people upon the anniversary of his 34th birthday. —Rev. Josiah Sims has just celebrated the 23d anniversary of his pastorate at Nevada City. —Dr. McLean, Professor Nash and Rev. G. B. Hatch of Berkeley are spending the summer in the Sacramento cañon. —Professor Foster is building a house near the seminary. —Rev. L. H. Hallock, D. D., formerly of Tacoma, is supplying Third Church, San Francisco, during Rev. William Rader's visit to the East. —Professor Foster is about to take charge of the West Oakland church in connection with his seminary duties. One or more of the students are to assist him.

Part of the expense for the care of a motherless child in the town is borne by the C. E. Society of the First Church, Bellows Falls, Vt. This society is carrying on a Sunday school and a Junior society four miles from the town.

## International Sunday School Convention.

Triennial Rally of Teachers, Superintendents and Other Workers for the Young.

### TIMES AND PLACES.

Had the 1,050 delegates to the Sunday School Convention arrived in Boston one day earlier there would have been danger of 1,050 sunstrokes. As it was, either through the controlling foresight of the entertainment committee or the kindly inclinations of the east wind, the mercury dropped far below the boiling point just as the first day's session began. Consequently the results of the gathering were at least double those of the usual moist and drowsy summer convention. The audiences were wide-awake, responsive and full of enthusiasm. Every hour of every day counted for the cause.

The gorgeous new Tremont Temple, stately

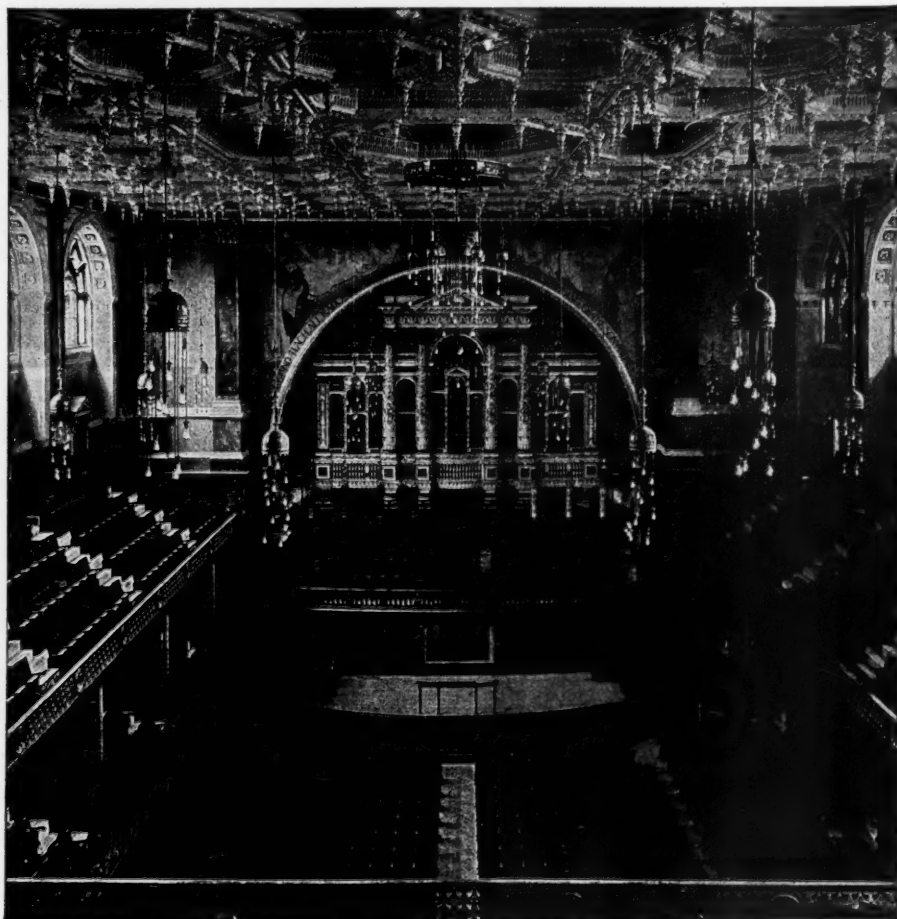
gether, add a world of enthusiasm and you have the whole effect.

### THE PRESS.

Certainly there is no city in America where the daily newspapers are more responsive to occasions of religious importance than they are in Boston. Mr. Moody has more than once had to subsidize Chicago dailies to get space at all, but in Boston he found himself reported at length, with portrait and with considerable sympathetic comment—and all gratuitously. For two days the convention commanded a good portion of the first page in nearly every paper. Only on Thursday was it crowded into the rear, and then only because of the Corbett fight and the Cornell

have come together, not to amuse one another but because we have business on hand." This expresses precisely the spirit of the Sunday School Convention. All told—commanderate, rank and file and camp followers—there were at least 3,000 visitors in Boston, and yet their presence was not remarkably conspicuous. They had business on hand, and sight-seeing was a matter of secondary or tertiary importance. Even the Public Library escaped being sacked by the crowds.

The meetings were thoroughly businesslike, but at the same time thoroughly religious and thoroughly enthusiastic. The main object was to learn, and the serious-minded delegates—they were all serious-minded—gave



INTERIOR OF TREMONT TEMPLE.

without and sumptuous within, was a scene of ceaseless activity from early morning until late at night. The old Park Street Church near by was daily thronged at the noon hour while Mr. Moody preached, and both buildings were conspicuously decorated for the occasion. The interior of Tremont Temple, when crowded to the roof with a vast audience, was a splendid spectacle. The two high galleries draped in red, white and blue, the tall pilasters of shining, mottled marble, the profusion of rich gilding, the brightly colored maps hung along the walls, the glittering organ in its vaulted arch of white and gold, the ten stained glass prophets looking down from the heights above and the immense flat ceiling, paneled and rosetted and studded with a thousand incrustated pendants, all as white as coral, with here and there a gleam of gold, and dropping down a score of magnificently gilded chandeliers—put all this to-

boat race, events which newspaper men seem to consider of vastly greater national import. Owing to the shrewd and careful management of the press committee, digests of the most valuable reports submitted were given to the papers in printed form, which avoided all the usual errors and inaccuracies. Perhaps, too, the splendid acoustic properties of Tremont Temple had something to do with the precision of the reporting. Every word spoken is distinctly heard even in the farthest corners of the building. Illustrations were abundant and uniformly good. There was nothing to remind one of the wise saying that "it is wonderful how big a man feels when he learns that his portrait is to be published, and how small he feels when he sees it in the paper."

### THE SPIRIT OF THE CONVENTION.

Dr. Parkhurst once began an address at a great mass meeting by saying, "I take it we

themselves wholly to storing up knowledge." The papers and addresses were meaty, practical and suggestive. They contained more fact than fancy, more sense than sentiment and more concrete reality than abstract theory.

All were alike impressed with the significance of the occasion. A committee was to be elected to choose lessons for 12,000,000 children to study. Methods were to be designed that would affect the morality and the spirituality of a generation. A work was in hand upon whose success depend in large measure the safety of the nation and the continuity of Christian faith. Consequently the spirit of the gathering was truly devout and prayerful.

Brotherliness reigned. Distant States shook hands across the aisle, rival States sang Psalms together, and the two nations that glared at each other last December met in

perfect friendliness, while the flags of Great Britain and the United States hung side by side.

#### FAMILIAR FACES.

Not one of the many speakers was more constantly in evidence than Mr. Moody. Each morning he conducted a devotional service, and at noon addressed another immense audience. He pleaded for prayerfulness and for a recognition and a reception of the gift of the Holy Ghost. Mr. B. F. Jacobs, chairman of the executive committee, cracked jokes, led the applause, encouraged the singing and contributed generously to the general good feeling. He is a born leader who has trained his talent for leadership. Dr. Lorimer, at home in Tremont Temple, was the most stirring orator of the convention. His address of welcome was a triumph. Hon. Samuel B. Capen, chosen president of the gathering, was—as always—modest, earnest and impressive, a noble representative of the Christian merchants of Boston. Dr. David J. Burrell of New York city spoke but once, yet to good effect, and Dr. A. F. Schaffler made a single address speak volumes of good humor and good sense. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, formerly of Boston and now of Detroit, was incisive and effective. No speaker got a more cordial reception than Hon. John Wanamaker.

The music was excellent. A precentor who looked singularly like the late Lord Leighton led the congregational singing, with the assistance of Mr. Jacobs. That gentleman insisted upon more and more noise, and after much wheedling, threatening and flattery he succeeded in getting it. When the great throng had once been made to sing, its splendid volume of sound was only equalled by that of the immense organ. Among the most popular soloists were the composer, M. Stebbins, and the boy soprano, Garfield Stone.

#### MR. MOODY.

While there were many who looked upon the convention mainly as an occasion of practical interest and opportunity, Mr. Moody thought of it chiefly as a great gathering of Christian leaders who might be fired anew with religious fervor. Although the Northfield convention was close at hand, the untiring evangelist never spared himself the strain of speaking or the taxing exhaustion of personal dealing with individuals. He had the same magnetic power that never leaves him, the same direct address, based upon Scripture and upon Scripture alone, that never fails to convince and to impress. Immense audiences assembled to hear him. When he spoke in Park Street Church the house was packed long before the service began. When his address was announced as following the morning session in Tremont Temple, not a delegate left the auditorium. A vigorous attempt was made to have the morning devotional service begin thirty minutes earlier, so as to give Mr. Moody more time, and the suggestion was a failure only because so many delegates were lodged at a great distance from Tremont Temple and could not possibly attend at the earlier hour. Mr. Moody's work was thoroughly appreciated and those who came only to enjoy a Boston convention feel that they have had a taste of Northfield as well. Nothing during all four days' sessions was more deeply impressive than the great congregation in Tremont Temple standing, at Mr. Moody's request, and reciting together the Twenty-third Psalm.

#### THE LESSON COMMITTEE: ITS WORK AND ITS BACKING.

The report of the lesson committee was presented by Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., its secretary. The retiring committee has met nine times since its election in 1890—twice in New York, once in Washington, twice in St. Louis, once in Philadelphia, once in Montreal and twice in Boston. According to the *Sunday School Journal*, the uniform international lessons are now taught under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church in nearly twenty different languages throughout the

world, and in nine different languages in the United States. The report continued at considerable length, showing the wide acceptance the lessons had won and the loyalty—especially in the queen's dominions—that the committee could rely upon. Such a full statement implied, doubtless unintentionally, that the committee had felt the criticisms passed upon it. Dr. Burrell, who is unreservedly a supporter of the international lessons, spoke very pointedly of the various charges that have been preferred against the system. To those who would have nearly all the instruction in the life of Christ he answered that "the man who gets his portrait of Christ from the gospels alone loses the whole force of the Messianic argument." He insisted that the Old Testament was to be taught entire, because Christ quoted it freely, and he had no patience with those who greatly preferred the New Testament for Sunday school study. To the many who think certain portions of Scripture unprofitable he said, "All Scripture given by inspiration of God is profitable." In reply to the objection raised against the "hop skip-and-jump" method of study and the plea for a continuous and uninterrupted course of lessons, he said the Bible was a big book, and that it was better to sample it at many points than try to learn it more intelligently at any one. The convention, as in former years, stands committed to the international system.

#### SILVER AND GOLD.

Mr. Jacobs, according to one of the dailies, conducted "a service of pledges." Surely the expression was a fit one, for if ever the proceedings of a Christian assemblage deserved to be called a service, the deliberations of Thursday morning did. Mr. Jacobs called the roll of all the States, Territories and Provinces, and the delegates shouted back the amount their respective States, Territories and Provinces could give to the cause of organized Sunday school work. A round of applause greeted every pledge, and Mr. Jacobs's jocose comments kept the meeting in fine spirits. All the pledges were for annual contributions for each of three years. Although twenty-one States, etc., were not yet heard from, the pledges from the remaining districts amounted to \$8,580. Additional pledges from individuals amounted to \$2,861. Various publishing houses and unions promised \$583.33. The total amount thus far subscribed is \$12,024.33. The organization will be richer by \$2,300 when the people who subscribed that amount at St. Louis three years ago find it in their hearts, or perhaps it might be said more justly in their purses, to pay up.

#### PRIMARY WORK.

That the leaders of organized Sunday school work believe in "getting close to the cradle" and in doing so intelligently was abundantly evidenced by two programs, carried out simultaneously, one in Tremont Temple and the other in Lorimer Hall. An entire afternoon was devoted to the subject. A valuable series of papers was presented. Patterson Du Boise discussed The Primary Principle, Margaret C. Brown spoke on Child Study, a Vital Issue in Froebel's Pailosophy, Mrs. J. W. Barnes reported The Work of the Primary Union, Mrs. W. F. Crafts read a paper on The International Primary Union, and The Kindergarten of the Church was treated by Mary Chisholm Foster. This was in Tremont Temple. Down stairs The Primary Session was discussed by Israel P. Black and Primary Appliances by Juliet Dimock Dudley. A paper on The Primary Teacher as a Shepherd was read by Annie S. Harlow, another on The Graded Primary Department by Mabel Hall, and a third on Reviews and Reviews by Anna Johnson Semelroth. The concluding address was by Mrs. M. G. Kennedy, who asked and answered the question, After the Primary Class, What?

#### THE LOWER HALLS.

Only the upper part of the building known as Tremont Temple properly bears that name. That is the great auditorium. Down below

are Lorimer Hall and Gilbert Hall. The former was used for gatherings to listen to reports from the field, to discuss methods and to perfect organization. In this way two series of meetings were carried on at once, so twice as much ground was covered by the discussions, though in consequence no one person could attend all the deliberations of the convention. This difficulty was largely alleviated by the thorough work of the press committee, who made all the material in hand available for every one.

In Gilbert Hall there was a little world's fair, exhibiting all conceivable kinds of Sunday school appliances—maps, relief maps, blackboards and blackboard contrivances, placards with Commandments, Psalms, Beatitudes, hymns and so on. Among the books on show the H. L. Hastings Anti-Infidels Library was well to the front. Hymn-books were piled up in tottering towers, and library books, Sunday school papers, lesson helps and the like were loaded upon the tables, while samples of the same were loaded into the arms of any visitor who showed the slightest interest in anything. The whole affair was a pretty sight. It looked not unlike a big church fair, with the same crowd, the same urgent vendors of wares, the same warm air from artificial lights and the same hum of voices. Fortunately, however, the prices were well within the bounds of reason, and one could even go away without making a purchase and not think of himself as a heathen.

#### SOME VALUABLE STATISTICS.

Mr. Jacobs's long and full report contained the following statistics, which embody a cursory history of Sunday school work since 1875 and a condensed statement of the condition of things in the Sunday school world today. There is much to be learned from a study of these statistics. New York is first in membership and first in numbers gained; Iowa is first in the number of schools gained; Oklahoma is first in the percentage gained; Pennsylvania is second in membership; Missouri is second in the number of schools gained, and second in membership gains; British Columbia is second in percentage gained; Ohio is third in membership; California is reported third in schools gained; Wisconsin is reported third in membership gains.

STATISTICS PRESENTED TO THE SEVERAL INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTIONS.			
	Sunday schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.
1. Baltimore, May 11-12, 1875.....	84,871	733,000	6,544,743
2. Atlanta, April 17-19, 1878.....	4,401	35,745	307,126
3. Toronto, June 22-24, 1881.....	78,046	833,100	7,337,154
4. Louisville, June 11-13, 1884.....	5,305	41,693	338,493
5. Chicago, June 1-4, 1887.....	84,730	932,283	8,820,835
6. Pittsburgh, June 24-27, 1890.....	98,303	1,042,718	7,753,118
7. St. Louis, Aug. 31-Sept. 2, 93.....	108,339	1,131,240	7,668,133
8. Boston, June 23-25, 1896.....	123,639	1,286,400	8,712,851
Totals.....	1,427,089	14,735,369	146,371,746
Gain.....	10,171	98,684	1,037,966

#### THE NEW LESSON COMMITTEE.

The new lesson committee chosen to prepare the International Lessons for the next term of years is:

Rhode Island—Warren Randolph, D. D., Baptist; Illinois—Mr. B. F. Jacobs, Baptist; New York—A. F. Schaffler, D. D., Presbyterian; Massachusetts—A. E. Dunning, D. D., Congregational; Maryland—E. B. Kephart, D. D., United Brethren; Tennessee—Mr. John R. Pepper, Methodist; Kentucky—Prof. John

R. Sampey, D.D., Baptist; Missouri—Mosheim Rhodes, D.D., Lutheran; Ontario—John Potts, D.D., Methodist; Pennsylvania—J. S. Stahr, D.D., Reformed; Tennessee—Prof. J. I. D. Hinds, Ph.D., Presbyterian; New York—B. B. Tyler, D.D., Christian; Colorado—H. W. Warren, D.D., Methodist; Virginia—Prof. W. W. Moore, D.D., Presbyterian; Quebec—Prin. E. I. Rexford, B.A., Protestant Episcopal.

As has long been customary, the committee will choose their own officers.

#### OF PASSING INTEREST.

Great emphasis was put by various speakers upon the necessity of denominational co-operation.

The support of the general work under the direction of the International Committee costs \$25 000 a year.

Mr. Jacobs's joke about his talent for getting lost in Boston got its full share of applause. The delegates all appreciated the situation.

The transportation committee arranged excursions to Plymouth, Old Orchard Beach, the White Mountains, Lake Winnepesaukee, Lexington and Concord.

Almost without exception the speakers were on hand to fulfill their engagements. As is rarely the case at a great convention the program was carried out substantially as printed.

An effort is being made to bring primary teaching into line with modern pedagogic methods by establishing lending libraries of books on child study for circulation among primary teachers.

Daily issues of the *International Evangel* were distributed free of charge during the convention. The paper faithfully reported the addresses and gave excellent half-tone portraits of prominent speakers.

Juliet Dimock Dudley is an advocate of the sand map. She uses it effectively in primary classes, junior societies, mission bands and in all departments of work among children. She showed how by changing the nomenclature the map could be made to illustrate a wide range of topics.

At the urgent request of Mr. Henry Chase, agent of the New England Watch and Ward Society, especial mention was made of the introduction of immoral publications into the public schools, and the members of the convention were entreated to use all means available for their suppression.

Margaret C. Brown of New York is an earnest advocate of child study and its application to the Sunday school. She would introduce the same methods of psychological investigation that have produced the kindergarten and assured its success by basing it upon scientific principles.

Marion Lawrence of Ohio is a modest man. He told the audience that the best thing would be to omit his paper. A voice from the gallery cried out, "It will never be the best thing for any convention in the United States to fail to hear Marion Lawrence," whereupon Mr. Lawrence proceeded.

Dr. Schauffler believes in the study of the Bible "in spots" historically. He said that any one who would go in deep at one spot would want to go in deep at other spots. He showed that the way to pick out the most important spots was to look for points where miracles multiply and the narrative expands. He recommended the use of such books as J. Munro Gibson's *Ages Before Moses* and *The Mosaic Era*, White's *Christ in the Tabernacle*, William M. Taylor's *Elijah the Prophet* and *Stalker's lives of Christ and Paul*.

#### SOME POSITIONS TAKEN.

Blessed be the man that writes a small book.—*Rev. A. F. Schauffler, D. D.*

Let us ask, let us seek, let us knock, and let us expect great things.—*D. L. Moody.*

I do not believe that any teacher has a right to come before any class with a lesson help of any kind.—*Rev. G. C. Lorimer, D. D.*

As an evangelizing agency and a practical method of work house to house visitation is growing both in popularity and effectiveness.—*William Reynolds.*

In order that improved methods be made known to the schools and workers, it is necessary that a complete chain of organization be maintained from the international committee to the individual teacher.—*William Reynolds.*

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson tells us that the childhood of this generation is crying out, "Educate my mother!" If transposed to read, "Educate my teacher," it will voice the heart and life cry of many children who do not yet know of their great need and how to ask for it.—*B. F. Jacobs.*

We cannot afford to omit the temperance question, and we urge upon the teachers of all our Sunday schools the importance of teaching and training our children and youth to be firm and consistent temperance men and women, and to be haters of the abominable traffic in every form.—*B. F. Jacobs.*

Fellow-teachers, let us never forget in all our work that our words will never go any further than own lives will carry them. Back of the teacher and the teaching is the man himself, and not what we say but what we are will determine the force of our message. Emerson's words are forever true: "What you are speaks so loud I cannot hear what you say."—*Hon. S. B. Capen.*

#### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES.

Some Kentucky Juniors fold up small pieces of paper on which are fitting Bible verses and distribute them like powders among the sick, with the time indicated when they are to be read.

The first National Convention of Mexican C. E. Societies was held June 5-7 in the quaint old city of Zacatecas. Delegates came from various parts of this country of immense distances, where the societies are scattered from Texas to Yucatan and from Vera Cruz to Sonora, and, though but one or two of the whole number had ever attended such a gathering, the usual features of a C. E. convention were as successful in Mexico as in the United States. Some Endeavorers rode five days on horseback through the blistering heat in order to be present, and two walked from Guadalajara, 150 miles distant. Dr. and Mrs. Clark attended and spoke inspiring words. The sunrise prayer meeting and revival service, led by the pastor-evangelist, Señor Morales, were particularly impressive, and the eloquent address of a young Mexican on the Christian Endeavorer as a Citizen met with loud applause. The reports showed a gain of thirty-four Senior and six Junior Societies, making a total of fifty-seven C. E. organizations in Mexico.

#### If you feel "All Played Out" Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It repairs broken nerve force, clears the brain and strengthens the stomach.

SICKNESS among children is prevalent at all seasons of the year, but can be avoided largely when they are properly cared for. *Infant Health* is the title of a valuable pamphlet accessible to all who will send address to the New York Condensed Milk Co., N. Y. City.

THAT AWFUL COUGH.—In thousands of homes there is pain and sorrow over one who is racked and shaken by a rasping graveyard cough. If some friendly hint would only lead them to try Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, all would be gladness. Sold at all druggists.

NEVER FELT BETTER.—Roxbury, Mass., April 23, 1896. "I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla in 1896, and I have used eight bottles with good effect, and I never felt better in my life. Two months ago my wife began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and she is improving. I believe that every one who gives it a good trial will find it a perfect blood purifier." Benjamin J. Brooks, 4 Roxbury Terrace.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills.

## SWEET SLEEP

"Sweet sleep," restoring the exhausted powers of nature, renewing, energizing, building up, cannot be had when the blood is impure, the circulation sluggish, the nerves and organs improperly nourished. Sweet sleep comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, by purifying the blood, invigorates the system and restores and quiets the nerves. Remember

## HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.



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It was a rush-seat chair like this that probably adorned your great-grandmother's parlor three generations ago. It was a seat like this that you first became familiar with in early childhood days.

It is quite possible that your great-grandmother may have bought her chairs of us in 1835. It is fitting that you should trade of the same house that she traded with. Not often is this possible in our day of American history.

You will recognize the historic shape of this old chair the instant that you see it. The seat is exceedingly comfortable, the center being slightly depressed. The frame shapes in to the recess of the back, and bends outward at the shoulders with a broad support across the top.

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### Financial.

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Eighty-Fifth Semi-Annual Statement, January, 1896.

### SUMMARY OF ASSETS.

Cash in Banks.....	\$489,914.59
Real Estate.....	1,705,895.91
United States Stocks (market value).....	1,418,425.00
Bank, Trust Co., and Railroad Stocks and Bonds (market value).....	3,946,493.00
State and City Bonds (market value).....	855,927.93
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate.....	463,009.13
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand.....	426,559.00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of Agents.....	515,227.06
Interest due and accrued on 1st January, 1896.....	52,185.92
	\$9,853,628.54

### LIABILITIES.

Cash Capital.....	\$3,000,000.00
Reserve Premium Fund.....	4,395,659.60
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Claims.....	752,514.13
Net Surplus.....	1,705,455.41
	\$9,853,628.54

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E. G. SNOW, Secretaries.  
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NEW YORK, January 7, 1896.

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### THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The situation as a whole is promising. The strong Eastern wing of the Democracy, under the able leadership of William C. Whitney, is preparing to make a determined battle for the gold standard at the Chicago convention next week. If the gold men suffer defeat there it will not be unexpected, but if they succeed in frustrating the schemes of the free-silverites and win the victory for sound money the currency question will be settled then and there.

It would be pleasant to have this question settled at the Chicago convention in favor of sound money, for then confidence would grow apace, trade would revive and not lag until the elections. It can be stated, however, that, while there is much uncertainty, the business interests of the country are more reassured and are confident of the ultimate triumph of sound money and the national honor.

We discuss the political situation at some length because it is the dominating factor. It is between seasons now and the general merchandise movement is light in consequence. During the first part of July traveling salesmen will start out upon the road, and not until their orders or mail advices begin to come in will it be possible to form much of an estimate of the extent of the fall trade.

It is probable that there will be a general shutting down of New England cotton mills through parts of July and August, owing to a heavy surplus of goods on hand. The mills will be run perhaps three days a week in order to prevent the help from becoming scattered. There is no improvement in the woolen situation and iron and steel suffer from the general depression. The stock markets reflect the uncertainties which harass men's minds, although as yet there has been no serious liquidation by holders of good securities.

A LESSON FROM AFRICA.—Sometimes valuable information about ourselves comes from unexpected sources. Here is something interesting about American baking powders all the way from Africa.

Rev. Bishop William Taylor, for several years Methodist Bishop of Africa, says that the red label of the Royal Baking Powder, so familiar to every housekeeper in America, is quite as well known and the powder as highly prized in every part of that continent to which civilization has extended. The Royal Baking Powder was taken to South Africa a great many years ago by Mrs. Robinson, a missionary. But its use soon spread beyond the missions, and it came to be regarded as a necessity by all classes. It was found particularly valuable in the mines and upon the ranches, and frequently sold at interior stations for a dollar a pound. Especially has it conduced to the comfort and health of the missionaries, who would find bread making a sorry business without it. Another interesting fact is that no other baking powder will stand service in that country. Rev. Ross Taylor, the agent for African missions, says: "During the past ten years we have shipped Royal Baking Powder regularly to our African missions, and for the last four years to the exclusion of all other brands, because of the testimony of our missionaries that it maintains its strength, freshness and purity in the tropical climate, which others do not. For instance, the superintendent of our mission in Angola, a work that is financially maintained on commercial lines, reported that he could not hold his trade with anything else but the Royal. We are using it in forty mission stations in Africa." Here is a suggestive fact of value to American housekeepers. Though the presence of this keeping quality in the Royal and the lack of it in other powders is developed more conspicuously in the hot, moist climate of Africa, it exists in the Royal and is deficient in the others as they are sold in this country in exactly the same ratio. This natural test demonstrates more forcibly than a chemical analysis could the wide difference that exists between the different baking powders in their combination and actual practical value. The maintenance of its strength and freshness under all climatic conditions is evidence that the Royal Powder is more accurately made and composed of purer and better ingredients. Such a powder only will give uniform results in perfect foods and prove of the greatest economy in the saving of flour, butter and other articles used in their production.—New York Christian Advocate.



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### SHIRT WAISTS

with laundered Collar and Cuffs at a decided reduction—waists that have been selling for \$1.00 now sell at **60 cents** and prices per page. The Waists are in pink, blue and black stripes, with reinforced yoke, large Bishop sleeves, very full back, front gathered in pleats, laundered perfectly. At the above price—40 cents—they are the greatest bargain of the season.

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640 Exchange Building, Boston.

## COMMENCEMENT AT WELLESLEY.

Wellesley College has reached her twenty-first birthday and, as President Irvine playfully remarked at the Commencement dinner, "She should have all the proper feelings of a young voter." Certainly she has been fast outgrowing all her accommodations for the last few years and it is no wonder that during Commencement week congratulations were exchanged on every side in view of the new chapel which will begin to rise this summer on the tree-covered knoll opposite College Hall, the gift of the late Mr. W. S. Houghton, through his son and daughter. The baccalaureate sermon this year was preached by Rev. Henry van Dyke, D.D., on the text, "Freely ye have received, freely give," his theme being The Social Inequalities of Humanity. Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard delivered the Commencement address on The True American, denouncing the false patriotism which takes pride in armies and battles, in rallies and calls to defend our country and showing the need of implanting the true patriotism which is a love for great ideals. He asserted that this love of patriotism ought to grow where right principles are inculcated, and thus are our women's colleges especially favorable for its nurture. The class of 1896, which consists of 117 members, has broken the record in one respect, as it is the first in the history of the college to finish the four years' course without having a single member suspended after the final examinations for insufficient work. Mrs. Mary B. Claflin, one of the trustees of the college, has died during the year and Mrs. J. C. Whitin of Whitinsville is the new member of the board.

As one reviews Wellesley's twenty-one years of existence, the fact that its number of students has nearly reached 1,000 speaks for itself, and one is impressed with its growth in other directions for it has gone beyond the lines of denomination, beyond the old limits of education, beyond the conservative lines of work and its future is limited only by the ability of the college to meet its financial demands.

## COMMENCEMENT AT OBERLIN.

Commencement week has been an eventful one and some of its events withal have been surprises. Five years ago Professor Ballantine, after an exceptionally brilliant career as a teacher of Hebrew, was elected to the presidency of the college. At the trustee meeting on Monday of Commencement week he surprised many by tendering his resignation and insisting upon its acceptance. The trustees consequently accepted it, but strenuously urged him to resume professorial work in some department of the institution and voted him a year of absence with salary for study or travel abroad in case he should accept their invitation. He will probably in any case go abroad next year, since he has taken no leave of absence during the eighteen years of his connection with the institution. If he decides to resume professorial work at the end of the year, no theological student who ever enjoyed the privilege of being his pupil can regret that the work of the administrator has been exchanged for the higher work of the teacher.

On Sunday the baccalaureate sermon was preached by President Ballantine upon The Appeal of History to Young Americans, and in the evening an eloquent missionary address was delivered by Rev. H. T. Bliss of India. The Commencement oration was delivered by Dr. Lyman Abbott June 24, and was enthusiastically received. Its theme, presented with the speaker's usual lucid simplicity, was Human Brotherhood, applied to the church, the State, and international re-

lationships. In the department of philosophy and the arts seventy-one received the bachelor's degree, seven graduated from the conservatory of music and seven from the course in physical training for women. The graduates from all departments except the academy were ninety-four in number.

After the Commencement exercises the alumni dinner was served to nearly 700, and was followed by unusually interesting speeches, the most impressive being by President Ballantine, who spoke hopefully about the future of the college, and Prof. James Monroe, who, in his seventy-fourth year, now retires from active service, respected and tenderly loved by students, faculty and townspeople. His connection with the college began fifty-two years ago, but has been interrupted by more than twenty years of public life in Congress and the diplomatic service. In the evening of Commencement Day the Musical Union of 175 voices rendered Saint-Saens's Samson and Delilah. Among the other events of the week was the Senior academy class exhibition June 20

E I B.

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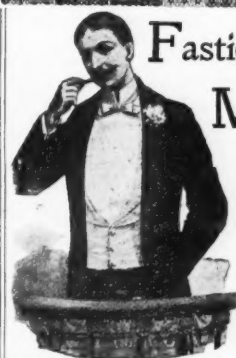
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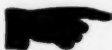
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## EDUCATION.

— The historic "old brick academy" on Andover Hill, built in 1818, Charles Bulfinch, architect, was burned, June 22, a student occupying it narrowly escaping death. It had for many years served as a gymnasium.

— Rev. J. R. Silcox of Chicago delivered the address at Ridgeville College Commencement June 17. There were eight graduates in the minor departments. A summer school connected with the college has been opened by Prof. George Hindley and Superintendent Denney.

— Iberia Academy, Missouri, has closed a year of prosperity and growth, graduating four from the English department. Dr. J. H. George of St. Louis gave the address before the societies, and a more informal address by the home missionary superintendent, Rev. A. K. Wray, was greatly enjoyed. The growth of the classes and pressure of work on the three regular teachers make necessary the services of another teacher, whom the trustees purpose to add this fall.

— Chadron Academy, Nebraska, had its Commencement week June 7-11. The baccalaureate sermon was by Rev. A. E. Ricker of Chadron, and the address to the Graduating Class by Rev. H. V. Rominger of Hot Springs, S. D. During seven years the academy has graduated forty-six students and now has fifty pupils. The class just graduating numbers ten. The good work done here by instructors and pupils is one of the encouraging features of Christian education on the Western frontier.

— The Connecticut Valley Chautauqua Assembly, at Laurel Park, Northampton, Mass., July 14-24, offers an attractive program. The department of instruction includes class work in music, physical culture and elocution, Biblical study, Sunday school normal instruction, W. C. T. U. methods, etc., while special days, such as National Day, G. A. R. Day, Temperance Day and Young People's Day, afford opportunity for special music and lectures. Programs may be obtained from Rev. A. C. Hodges of Buckland, Mass.

— At Berea the baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. C. W. Mead of New York, and the address before the literary societies was given by Col. J. M. Ashley of Toledo on Reminiscences of Lincoln. Commencement day, June 24, found the usual great crowd thronging the grounds and tabernacle, and the afternoon addresses were given by Dr. W. E. Barton of Boston and Prof. H. M. Penningman, followed by Prof. J. A. R. Rogers and Hon. John D. Harris. The endowment fund is increasing and the tone of the work is hopeful. Five students graduated this year.

— Olivet College at its thirty-seventh Commencement, June 18, graduated twenty-one. The Senior preparatory class numbered thirty-three. President Sperry gave the baccalaureate on Christ's work in redeeming individuals and society. The missionary address was by the new pastor, Rev. J. A. Blaisdell. The address before the alumni was given by Rev. Dr. D. S. Clark of Salem on The School and Patriotism. A surprise to visitors was the remarkably high character of the rendering of The Creation by the conservatory chorus and concert on Commencement night.

— Commencement exercises at Whitman began with an alumni banquet at which about forty persons, including the alumni and their guests, sat at the tables. Among the toasts was one to Our Benefactor, the response to which by A. H. Reynolds would have interested all who are contributing to aid in securing Dr. Pearsons's gift. The baccalaureate sermon was preached by Rev. William Davies of Spokane, one of the Yale-Washington Band. At the meeting of the trustees, on the recommendation of the faculty, the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon D. K. Pearsons of Chicago.

— Monticello Seminary at Godfrey, Ill., makes steady progress. The fifty-eighth anniversary, June 9, was one of the most interesting ever celebrated. A class of nineteen graduated. Miss H. N. Haskell, the principal for many years, is still carrying forward the cherished plans that began to be realized after the fire a few years ago. The new annex building—the gift of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Reid of Chicago, who have already been large givers to this institution—is to cost \$40,000. It will be devoted largely to music. A gift of \$1,200 from the estate of Miss Emma Abbott has been received, and the Graduating Class left a purse with the principal.

— The celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of the old Western Reserve College in Hudson, O., was a notable feature of Commencement at Western Reserve Academy. Among the speakers at the anniversary exercises were President Thwing and Mr. Lora Case, who were present at the laying of the corner stone of the first college building in 1826. The baccalaureate sermon of the academy was by Rev. E. Bushnell, D. D., of Cleveland, and the Commencement address by President Thwing. Diplomas were given to twenty-two young men and women. The attendance during the past year has been the largest in the history of the school.

— At Middlebury College President Brainerd's baccalaureate was from Job 2: 10, and the annual address before the College Y. M. C. A. was given by Prof. F. B. Denio, '71, of Bangor Seminary, upon The Importance of Enthusiasm as a Factor in Life. One of the greatest attractions of Commencement week was the Parker and Merrill contests in declamation by members of the Freshman and Sophomore classes. The Graduating Class

Continued on page 35.

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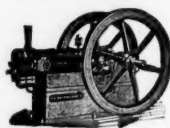
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Continued from page 34.

numbered twenty-four, of whom seven were young women. A new feature this year was the inauguration of Class Day exercises. Plans have been drawn for a new library building, but it cannot be erected at present, owing to lack of funds.

Knox College had signs of unusual interest at its fiftieth anniversary of the graduation of the first class. The baccalaureate was preached by Pres. C. R. Blanchard of Wheaton, son of Dr. Jonathan Blanchard, under whose presidency Knox College had graduated its first class. The address to the Seniors was by Pres. J. H. Finley. The Graduating Class numbered sixty-four. A notable feature of the day was the corporation dinner served upon the college campus at noon. A thousand people gathered about the tables under the trees and addresses were made by Dr. J. L. Withrow, Hon. J. H. Eckels, President Nash of Lombard University, and others.

The baccalaureate sermon at Fisk University was preached by Rev. A. F. Beard, D. D., of the A. M. A. There were nineteen young people to enter college and fifteen to graduate, swelling the number of the alumni to 325. These 325 are the product of thirty years' work among a people who, at the close of the war, did not know the alphabet. The anniversary of the theological department was observed, although there were no graduates. It enrolled this year eight new students. This department is only four years old. The missionary sermon was preached by Rev. Ira Landrith, editor of the *Cumberland Presbyterian*, a native Southerner, who has shown much interest in the Congregational work of the South.

At Tabor College six students graduated from college and seven from the Conservatory of Music. After thirty-nine years of service as president of the college and principal of the academy, President Brooks lays down part of the burden, but continues with the college as president *emeritus* and chairman of the board of trustees. Vice-President R. C. Hughes was chosen president. Besides teaching and the general management of the affairs of the college, President Brooks has secured 3,000 individual subscriptions to the college, amounting to \$320,705. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. F. E. Hopkins of Dubuque, who gave the Commencement address, and on Rev. Harmon Bross, superintendent of home missions in Nebraska.

## BIOGRAPHICAL.

REV. CHARLES EDWARD MILLIKEN,

Who died suddenly in Swansey, N. H., June 16, was born in Fitzwilliam, N. H., Feb. 5, 1830, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1857 and Andover Theological Seminary in 1860. He was ordained pastor in Littleton, N. H., in 1860, where he remained for eighteen years. Afterwards he held pastorates at Maynard, Mass., Penacook and Swansey, N. H., where he has been since 1891. Mr. Milliken was a man of high character, a sound preacher, conscientious and fearless in his utterance of his well-considered convictions, and a zealous promoter of every good work. Two sons survive him, the eldest of whom, Charles D., is pastor at Canaan, Ct.

## Marriages.

The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.

FAILEY-HALL-In Cambridge, June 23, by Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., A. E. Bailey of Scituate and Marion Breed, daughter of ex-Mayor J. M. W. Hall of Cambridge.

CORMACK-NICHOLS-In Lynn, June 24, by Rev. J. L. Hill, D. D., John S. Cormack and Eva V. M. Nichols, both of Lynn.

GARDNER-HUBBARD-In Medway, June 22, by Rev. R. K. Harlow, Charles E. Gardner, Jr., of Winthrop and Helen F. Hubbard of Medway.

LEE-PERRY-In Collinsville, Ct., June 26, by Rev. S. H. Lee, father of the groom, assisted by Rev. C. E. Coolidge, Rev. Gerald Stanley Lee of West Springfield and Jennette Barbour Perry of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.

WALKER-SMITH-In Auburndale, June 15, by the bride's father, Rev. W. S. Smith, Prof. Dean Augustus Walker of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., and Mary Ladd Smith of Auburndale.

## Deaths.

The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.

THOMPSON-In Saxtonville, June 20, Mrs. Susan D. Thompson, 69 yrs., 11 mos.

WHITE-In West Medford, June 23, William H. White, a graduate of Amherst College, a well-known instructor in Boston and Worcester schools, and an active member of West Medford Congregational church, aged 53 yrs.

REV. WILLIAM A. MCGINLEY.

The death of Rev. William A. McGinley, which occurred at Chula Vista, Cal., May 25, removes from the church on earth one of its strong and devoted servants. It has brought a deep sorrow over the community where Mr. McGinley has labored the past year, and into the hearts of all who knew him.

After long years of service in the larger churches of the East, the health of members of the family circle led Mr. McGinley, more than a year ago, to seek a home in California. Shortly after his coming the little church at Chula Vista invited him to serve it as pastor. With that heartiness which has been so marked a characteristic of the man he took up the work in this beautiful region of orange groves, and within a few months had made himself so essential a part of the life of the community that young and old feel themselves bereft of a lifelong friend in his departure. Though his pastorate here was so short, it has given the church such an impetus as must carry it rapidly forward in the line he had planned and to which he had devoted himself. A severe attack of pneumonia was followed by weeks of severe suffering, in which Mr. McGinley bore himself with the utmost fortitude and patience. He proved in his dying all that he had preached in life about the faithfulness of the Divine Helper. "It is wonderful," he said again and again, "the grace and strength that are in me." "Underneath are the everlasting arms," was the constant text of his sickroom.

At the funeral service in the church Rev. S. A. Norton, of San Diego, spoke on behalf of the ministers of the region, and Judge Haines of Chula Vista on behalf of the people who had been blessed by Mr. McGinley's brief ministry among them, both speaking words of deep appreciation. Mr. McGinley, as the first settled pastor of the Chula Vista church, united the entire community in its support and set it far on the road toward large success. S. A. N.

DEACON MARSHALL PEASE,

Who died in Chicopee, May 13, was a man of rare Christian character, who was loved, trusted and honored by all who knew him. Throughout his entire life he was active in the Sunday school, either as pupil, teacher or superintendent; he was for many years a leader of the choir, and for thirty years deacon of the First Church in Chicopee.

Faithful in all the relations of life, he was often called to fill public office, which he did wisely and well. He was generous in his contributions to the church and to all the causes of Christian philanthropy. His death leaves a large void in the church and community.

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Of the many vacation resorts of New England, those of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont are by far the most picturesque and delightful, and many of them, while many miles distant from Boston, are easily accessible so frequent and fast are the trains of the Boston & Maine Railroad, which is the line traversing Northern New England. The climate of these popular resorts is everything that you can ask for, while the driving, bathing and other pleasure advantages that are offered are without number. Hotels and boarding houses in northern New England are numerous, and excellent accommodations may be had at a very acceptable cost. Rates, routes, hotel lists and other touring information is given in a concise form in the *Excursion Book*, which is issued by the Boston & Maine and which is sent free of expense to applicants by the General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston.

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And on thirty days' trial. If satisfied, you remit \$10.00; if disappointed, hold goods subject to our order.

The Larkin Soap Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Our offer explained more fully in The Congregationalist, June 18.

NOTE.—The Larkin Soap Company have used the columns of The Congregationalist for two or three years past in advertising their "Combination Box of Soap" sent in connection with an oil heater, desk or chair. The publisher of this paper has written personally to a number of subscribers who have responded to the advertisement and purchased the soap. Without exception they state that they are perfectly satisfied with the soap and with the business methods of the Larkin Co. The letters speak in praise both of the soap and of the premiums that accompany it.—The Congregationalist.

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with a medal the faithful soldier; but  
dirt decorates all neglected things and  
places with its own peculiar  
badge—a badge of disgrace.  
Decorative art is a good  
thing if it does not lead people so  
high up that they cannot see the  
dirt that accumulates in the kitchen  
and in the corners. It is those house-  
keepers who use SAPOLIO that win  
the medal of honor and have houses  
and reputations free from the imputa-  
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